



The Guam Recorder

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Jesus V. Cruz*

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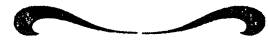
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Our New Editor

With this issue of The Guam Recorder, the editorial desk has been taken over by Commander Leonard N. Linsley, U. S. Navy, the newly appointed Executive Officer and Aide for Civil Administration. It seems fitting at this time that our readers be given a brief introduction to him:

Commander Linsley arrived in Guam on 5 June 1934, immediately taking over his new duties, and from what we have seen thus far it appears that he is a keen observer, an enthusiastic and hard worker who has plunged at once into affairs of the Island, and quickly absorbed the general scheme of life and problems in Guam, which are unique in the career of a naval officer. With native ability as an organizer he promptly set up around himself a growing staff to carry forward efficaciously the work of research, planning, and execution of the projects which have been formulated by the Governor and which have as their aim the betterment of the people in our small island possession. A new zeal has been noticeably communicated to everybody with whom he has come in contact.

A survey of Commander Linsley's record indicates that he has had a wide experience in administrative work and a background of scientific attainments and practical accomplishments which fit him well to cope with the exacting demands of his present assignment.

Commander Linsley came to Guam directly from duty as Chief of Staff with Rear Admiral E. B. Fenner, U. S. N., Commander Cruisers, Battle Force.



Commander Leonard N. Linsley, U. S. Navy

COCONUT SCALE

By Captain A. B. Clifford, (MC), U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, Guam

This pest, *Aspidiotus destructor*, was first reported in Guam in December, 1923, but probably existed on the island for some years, being kept in check by natural enemies introduced with it. At that time the coconut industry on Yap and Saipan was practically ruined by the pest, 70 to 80% of the trees being killed and the remainder being so injured that they bore few or no nuts.

In 1925 the northern half of the island was chiefly involved, large numbers of coconut trees were killed, and in some instances, whole groves were destroyed. Since reports come to us now that this pest is again present on Saipan, it seems fitting that attention should be called to its nature, its capacity for destruction and the means of combating it.

A large number of plants in Guam are acceptable hosts for *Aspidiotus destructor*, some of the more important being coconut palm, breadfruit, papaya, banana, avocado, mango, guava, royal palm, lemon, orange, dugdug, maniok, cassava, tomatoes, egg plant, taro and many weed and brush plants.

The guava especially, which is not only a host for coconut scale, but also black and red scale, and which grows wild, constitutes a large part of the undergrowth, which with few exceptions, the rancher allows to grow up and choke his groves. This condition not only furnishes an ideal breeding place for insect pests, but also lowers the vitality of trees and makes them less resistant to attack, and greatly complicates the problem of control.

The Pest

Aspidiotus destructor is one of the armored scales of which the *Aspidiotus perniciosus* or San Jose scale is a member and close relation. The newly hatched young move about for only a short time, and unless forced to do otherwise, for only a short distance. Then they settle down and insert the hair-like sucking mouth parts into the tissue of the underside of the leaf. A heavy infestation causes the leaves to turn brown as if scorched by fire. Very soon thereafter occurs the first moult, at which time the young females lose their legs, antennae and eyes, becoming a highly specialized bit of protoplasm which secretes a hard protective covering which is the scale proper. After the last moult the male scale emerges as a minute delicate two winged fly. This male dies after mating with the female which is now about one third grown.

The female continues to develop, and when full grown, lays from 60 to 80 eggs, her entire body being surrounded with eggs which remain under the protection of the parent scale. These eggs hatch in a few days and the young crawl out from under the edge of the scale and seek an unoccupied place on the leaf to complete their life cycle. All stages of the scale can be found at any time, in any locality where it exists, the season of the year having no noticeable effect.

The scale is spread by carrying nuts or fronds from infected trees to other places, as in roofing projects, etc. Animals also may be charged with a good deal of local spread. After these two more important means, must be mentioned the birds, rats, and to a certain extent, the wind, as factors in spreading the scales.

Natural Enemies

Three important natural enemies have been found working on the coconut scale, to destroy it. The first and most important is a small black lady bird beetle identified by Dr. Schultze of the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., as *Cryptogonus orbiculus*, variety *nigripennis*. The other two are hymenopterous parasites bred out of the scale and are the golden Chalcid *Aphelinus Diaspidis*, and a smaller and less numerous parasite which attacks the male scales only.

In 1925, Mr. S. R. Vandenberg the entomologist brought to Guam a number of lady bird beetles of which only 4 or 5 survived. These, in a cage feeding on scale, were doing nicely until destroyed by red ants, which entered the water-surrounded cage at night over a fallen branch.

Three years ago Robert Bogue, of Glendale, California, discovered that in a temperature of 42° and a constant and definite humidity, the bugs would live indefinitely without feeding, and could be shipped long distances. But even when warmed up, the lady bird beetle will not breed in captivity and every one shipped has to be captured.

Recently 10,000,000 of these lady bird beetles were shipped from California to Virginia successfully. So in case of need this island could probably get a supply from California without loss, under the new methods of transportation.

Control of the Pest

The methods of control seem to be:

- (a) Prevent the introduction of scale from infected islands by suitable quarantine measures.
- (b) Prevent spread from an infected to a non-infected part of the island by transportation of infected fronds, etc.
- (c) Institute a campaign of cleaning up coconut groves by cutting and burning undergrowth which harbors the pest, and cultivating the ground. Then spray the cultivated ground around the trees and the trunks of the trees with kerosene, soap emulsion. By this means myriads of scales are destroyed and the trees made more resistant.
- (d) Favor the introduction and spread of the natural enemies of scale.

Editor's Note:--In the first issue of the GUAM RECORDER, March 1924, was published a discussion of this pest, then causing considerable trouble as stated by Captain Clifford above. The article, written by C. W. Edwards, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, gave detailed instructions for preparing the Kerosene Soap Emulsion, which then as now was the best available means of destroying the pest without destroying the trees, and as events proved, was successful.

WALKING FISH

By Lieutenant Albert R. Buehler, U. S. Navy

Somewhere between a fish, which may be described as an animal that breathes by means of gills and can live only in water, and an amphibian, which is a fish that has added to its gill-breathing the power of breathing air, as well as limbs to replace its fins, is the so-called walking fish also known as "climbing fish", "mud fish", "lung fish" and (among the Chamorros) "monkey fish". In a sense it is an anachronistic ancestral type belonging to that period of evolution when life was beginning to drag itself from the slime of receding waters and adapting itself to a land existence. That function having been performed in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned these past million years, no reason is apparent for walking fish to linger on, other than to satisfy the curiosity of the tourist in Guam and the few other spots in the world still inhabited by this interesting and rare creature.

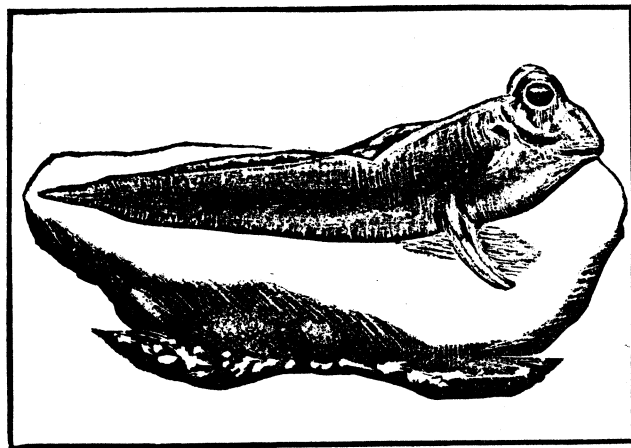
It remains for a zoologist to give scientific reasons for the existence of the Guam member of the family, to classify it with an unintelligible name longer than the fish itself, and to relate its habits, preferences in the matter of entertainment, its favorite movie star, etc. The average person, wading through the technical piscatory data available (with as much difficulty as his subject encounters in climbing a coconut tree), notes certain high-lights of interesting facts.

To settle the matter of names, the nearest approach to technical accuracy would probably be accomplished by calling it a *Periophthalmus Koelreuteri* and saying that it closely resembles the *Dipnoi* and, to deliver the final punch, the *Anabas Testudineus*. All three have in common the possession of an air bladder that has assumed the function of lungs, and strong, rigidly developed pectoral (arm) fins. Thus equipped they are equally proficient in a swimming, cross-country or pole climbing contest, and in the mud flats at Piti or along certain Guam beaches may, indeed, be seen engaged in such pursuits.

The *Dipnoi* is primarily a mud fish and lives—notably in Africa, Australia and Brazil—where streams dry up during the dry season, forcing it to burrow into the mud until the rains return. This is only partly true of the Guam variety, for although it does burrow into the mud, its purpose in so doing is not caused by climatic necessity. Similarly, its resemblance to the *Anabas Testudineus* is only partial, since this type is really a perch (and looks the part) finding its habitation in the swamps of India, Africa, the Malay Archipelago. The local "monkey fish" is wedge-shaped, tapering down from its large head with protruding eyes, blackish in color, and somehow suggestive of the new streamline railway trains. The two front lower fins are spined and when thrust downward stiffly can support the body and perform the functions of both legs and arms by putting one ahead of the other while "walking" and hugging a branch while "climbing". If approached stealthily

they may be discovered, almost perfectly protectively colored, two or three feet up an arching mangrove root, or stalking awkwardly and floppily over the wet muddy soil. Excessively shy, when frightened they drop, flop, wriggle into the water and skip across its surface with such amazing speed as to create the illusion of more than half flying. Having reached a safe distance they sink into the water and proceed in a more fish-like manner. In captivity, which is effected with considerable difficulty, they die almost immediately.

Through the kind offices of the staff at the Naval Hospital, some specimens have been mounted, and may be seen at the Guam Museum by those who wish to forestall future embarrassing ignorance when questioned by well informed strangers on this really unique and highly curious specimen of Guam life.



EDITOR'S NOTE — The following is quoted from the January, 1934, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, which also carries a photographic illustration of this peculiar fish:

Although a true fish, the mud-springer, *Periophthalmus koelreuteri*, spends much of its time out of the water, returning occasionally to wet its skin. It can move rapidly on its fleshy pectoral fins and is capable of jumping a distance three or four times its own length.

This little Goby is a common sight on the beaches of certain parts of the Tropics. It spends much time out of the water, chasing the insects that form part of its food. Its eyes are perched close together on top of its head and are depressible into hollows situated just below them. These depressions retain moisture and the eyes are "blinked" frequently, either singly or both together, to moisten them so that the fish can see clearly.

The mud-springers are quite active out of the water, and, when kept in the aquarium, a place must be provided so that they can come out in the air at will. Best results are obtained when the water is half fresh and half ocean water. They become tame in captivity and will take food from the owner's hand. As they come from the warmest parts of the Tropics, provision must be made to keep both the water and the air in their tanks warm.

A YEAR ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

An Account Of The First American Administration

Extracts From The Note-Book of a Naturalist on The Island of Guam

By William E. Safford

PART XIV

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1899.—I have just returned from a trip to Talofoto, on the other side of the island. Started early yesterday morning, accompanied by my new boy Benancio and by Manuel Baza, who has a finca* near the mouth of the Ilig River. Baza has been accused of infringing upon the property of a neighbor across the river; and he asked me to visit his finca so that I might understand the true state of the case. Another young man, the son-in-law of Doña Francisca Aguon, was to have been one of our party; but he ran a stick into his foot while on his way to Agaña, and is now in our hospital. Doña Francisca is the widow of Juan Cepeda, who settled in the Talofoto Valley and established there a fine plantation. Her son-in-law has been accused of the same thing as Baza—clearing and cultivating a spot of land within the limits of another man's claim. In addition to visiting these two fincas I was to make an examination of Talofoto Bay to see if it is a suitable place for landing the trans-Pacific cable. This I did at the request of Captain Hodges, commanding the U. S. S. Nero.

It was not yet daylight when we set out. As we climbed the hill behind San Ramon—my hill now—I brushed against a Bauhinia bush, and noticed that the two lobes of the leaves were folded together. This caused me to examine some vines of *Abrus precatorius*, which I noticed several days ago climbing among the bushes at this place, and found their tiny leaflets all folded downward back to back. A little further on I knew there was a "Bilimbines" tree. When we reached it we found its leaves asleep also. Then, as the day was breaking, we came to some bushes of "Aroma", which was just waking up and beginning to expand its leaves. Baza expressed some curiosity at my stopping to look at these plants; and when I told him of their strange habit of going to sleep every night he exclaimed, "Hesus! señor; are they then alive?" He apparently thought that if they go to sleep they must have some sort of a soul or spirit; and regarded them as uncanny or supernatural. He told me of certain trees on the island, called "Nunu" (Banyans), which have many trunks and roots which hang down and strangle other trees about which they twist. These he said are supposed to be haunted by *aniti*, or spirits of the ancients, though, for his part, he did not believe it.

At this point we were joined by Don Joaquin Perez, to whom I have previously referred as filling the office of governor of the island for a time during the recent interregnum.** Don Joaquin was going

to his ranch, which is situated near the site of Pago, a village on the eastern shore of the island, of considerable importance at one time, which was wiped out of existence by the terrible epidemic of smallpox which swept this island in 1856 and carried off more than two-fifths of the entire population. Notwithstanding the fact that Don Joaquin is one of the *principales* of this island, and occupies the highest social position, he was dressed simply, like any other native, in a loose shirt and trousers, and wore sandals. Hanging to his belt in a leather scabbard was his machete. Conforming to the custom of the natives I also carried a machete—a very good one it is—made by the village blacksmith and armorer of our native guard, Don Joaquin Leon-Guerrero. The blade was fashioned out of a condemned musket's barrel, with the steel from the spring of the trigger welded in as an edge. The handle is of carabao horn and is inlaid with coin silver. I was struck with the modesty of Señor Perez's bearing as well as with the intelligence with which he answered my many questions about agricultural methods and products of the island. Indian corn, or maize, is the principal food-staple cultivated; but the natives as a rule plant only barely enough for their wants. Rice is grown in suitable situations, where the land is low and capable of irrigation, especially in the vicinity of Inarahan (Inarajan) on the east coast, and Atantano on the bay of San Luis de Apra. Not nearly enough is produced for the need of the island. Nearly every family has its own coffee plantation, its patch of tobacco, and its coconut grove. Yams and taro are extensively planted, as well as sweet potatoes; but the natives usually sell the latter to ships that touch at the island, the crews of which do not seem to care for yams and taro. It is interesting to note that yams and taro have names in the vernacular of the island (Dago Nika, and Suni), while sweet potatoes are called by their Spanish-American name (Kamote or Kamuti). Plows are used in cultivating rice and in low regions where the soil is deep enough. On the *mesa* or plateau, where the soil is too thin and the substratum of coral rock too hard for plows, the only implement is the *fosino*,* or *fusiño*, a kind of thrust-hoe, with a broad transverse blade fixed T-like on the end of a long handle, the stem of the T forming a socket for the handle and one arm of the letter being shorter than the other. The short arm is used for cutting small bushes or thick-stemmed plants which might break off the longer arm on account of its greater leverage. It is surprising how much can be accomplished with this simple tool in the hands of a

*Any kind of property, but especially land, which yields a regular income; tenement, building, house, real estate.

**The Don Joaquin Perez referred to is the present Land Judge.—Ed.

*Many of our reader friends will recall the July 1934 Guam Recorder's illustrated full page article on the fosino and its use.—Ed.

Chamorro. As whole families work together, miniature *fusiños* are sometimes made for the little children. When engaged in weeding a corn-field a family seems to be enjoying a merry-making rather than performing an irksome task.

We had now passed through Sinahaña, a small inland village, with its houses embowered in coffee-bushes, and had climbed the hill beyond it. Here we were met by Baza's boy, with a one-horned cow, saddled and bridled for me to ride. The bridle was in reality only a slender rope of "Pago" fibre, coiled many times about the base of the horns, and then attached by a slipnoose to a grommet, or ring of fibre, through the septum of the nose. I was soon on the animal's back and was given a switch to urge her onward; but I felt reluctant to beat a female, and I could not help thinking of Stevenson's experience with Modestine in his "Travels with a Donkey". I could not brutalize this innocent creature, but let her go at her own pace. At first I did not know how to steer her and I let the boy take her in tow by the line; but after having passed several natives, who saluted me in a most respectful manner, but in whose eyes I thought I detected a shade of amusement, I determined to navigate on my own hook. Baza passed the line over the stub of the animal's left horn, and I soon found that she would go to the left in answer to a gentle pull and to the right in obedience to a jerk.

The road now led across a depression between two hills, where there was a small lake. Here there were many screw-pines and a clump of *Cordyline terminalis*. The latter is the sacred "Ki" of the Hawaiians, a tall liliaceous plant with reddish or green leaves, which they plant about the graves of their dead as a protection from evil spirits. They also use its leaves for wrapping fish and make an alcoholic drink of its root. In Samoa, where it is called "Ti", the natives make their fringe-like skirts ("titi") of its leaves. It was introduced into Guam after the coming of the Spaniards and has no name in the vernacular of the island; the natives call it *Baston de San Jose*, or "St. Joseph's staff". It is of wide distribution, and it is strange that it did not find its way to Guam before the discovery, like other Oceanic plants.

The road was now bordered on either side by dense woods, the most interesting trees of which were the leguminous *Intsia* which yields the valuable hard wood called *Ipil* in Guam and *Ipil* in the Philippines. On the top of a hill we came to a shed where there was a cross and a stone tablet bearing an inscription to the effect that in 1853 the road along which we were traveling was first made passable for vehicles from Agaña to Pago by the Governor, Don Pablo Perez. Don Pablo was the Governor who fought the priests. It is evident from copies of his letters in the archives that he was a hard worker. He did much to improve the island and benefit the natives, but he resented the authority which the priests assumed over the natives. It was only three years after he had finished the road that the town of Pago was wiped out by the smallpox. From the character of the country over which we had been

passing, and the condition of the road, we could in a measure realize what a difficult task it was to make it passable, and we thought that Don Pablo had just cause to be proud of the achievement he had recorded. The most difficult part was a stretch of swampy ground where the road was over-arched by giant bamboos. Don Joaquin called my attention to the fact that in such places horses could hardly be induced to go, while cattle stepped in fearlessly. This shows that the latter are essentially more of a marsh-loving animal than horses. I have seen cattle feeding on the water-plants of Lake Titicaca, with the water nearly up to their backs. Carabaos are so fond of wallowing that when dry or tired they will sometimes lie down with their riders in the midst of a marsh or pond.

We now began to hear a rumbling sound, which was the noise of the surf beating on the weather shore of the island. The road passed very near a great spring which the natives think has some mysterious connection with Lake Matan-hanom, the source of the Agaña River on the opposite side of the island, (Agaña Springs—Ed), saying that objects thrown into this spring will reappear in the other one. They tell of a sea monster that made its way up that river until the water came to an end. It then began to dig its way through the hill, but when it reached this spot it was stopped by a woman, some say by the Blessed Virgin herself.* This belief of the natives is not very strange, in view of the fact that a number of streams of the island do disappear into sink-holes, and after wandering through underground channels in the lime-stone, issue from grottos near the sea.

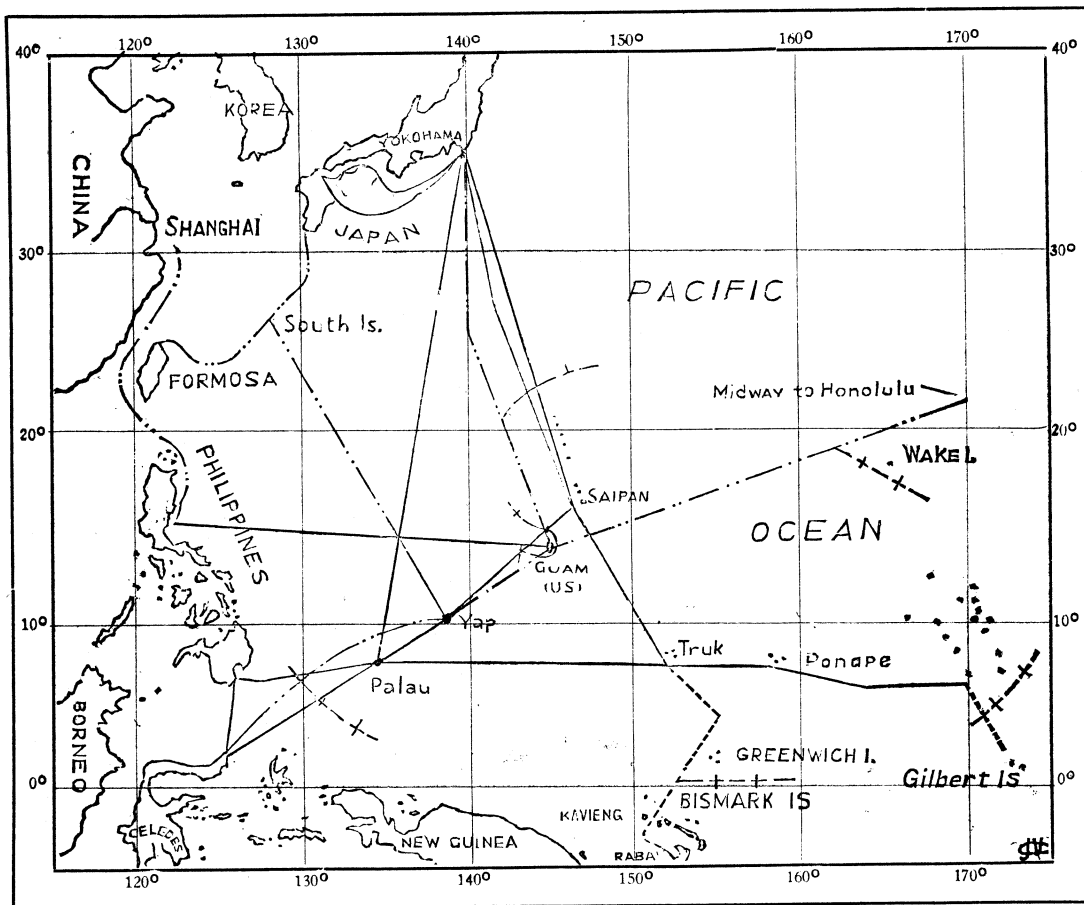
We now entered the finca adjoining that of Don Joaquin, and stopped for a drink of coconut water. After taking leave of him we crossed the mouth of the Pago River on a balsa, or raft, composed of several layers of bamboo, my cow swimming by the side of the raft. The ferry cable was a rope twisted of hibiscus fibre. I called the attention of Baza to the fact that this rope would be much stronger and more durable if it were thoroughly soaked in tar after the manner in which the hemp ropes are tarred for use in the Navy. *Hibiscus tiliaceous*, which yields this fibre, is a littoral tree of wide distribution in the tropics. It has heart-shaped leaves and yellow hollyhock-like flowers with dark centers. The fibre is obtained from the bast, or inner bark.

We now turned to the southward and entered the district called Yoña, which is a level stretch of country of some elevation. We saw no village, but there were several assemblies of small farms called *rancherías*. And Baza entertained me by stories concerning the various owners of the farms as we passed along. The señora who owned this farm had no trouble in getting men to work for her, for she paid them by making hats for them. The owner of another one had gotten into trouble for having shot cattle which he found destroying his corn. Coming

Please turn to page 98

*See Don Felipe de la Corte y Ruano Calderon, "Memoria descriptiva e historica de las Marianas." Madrid, 1876.

South Sea Islands Under Japanese Mandate*



EXPLANATORY NOTE

- + - + - Boundary Line of Region under Japanese Mandate
 ——— Ocean Route
 - - - Interisland Route
 ····· Submarine Cable

The territory under the Mandate of the Empire of Japan was placed under its rule by virtue of Article XXII of Chapter I of the Treaty of Peace Signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Germany and the decision arrived at on December 17, 1920, by the Council of the League of Nations.

The territory under Japanese Mandate lies north of the equator stretching on the one hand from 130 Long. E. to 175 Long. E. and on the other from 0 Lat. N. to 22 Lat. N. and is situated to the South of Japan, with Hawaii far away to the east, and adjacent to the Philippines and the Dutch Celebes to the west, while to the south there lie the Island of New Guinea and the Bismark Group and to the north the Bonin and the Ito Islands which form the southern

extremity of the Japanese Empire.

The South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate consist of the three archipelagoes of Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall, which comprise more than 1,400 islands, islets, and reefs scattered over a vast expanse of water extending for about 1,200 miles from south to north, and about 2,500 miles from east to west. The area of land is very small, the total being 2,149 square kilometres or about 140 square ri (one ri equals about 2.4 miles or 3.9 kilometres). (These figures are quoted from existing records, a new survey of land being under way).

The number and area of the islands are as follows:-

Group	No. of Islands	Area (square kilometres)
Mariana.....	14	639
Caroline.....	549	1,320
Marshall.....	60	190
Total.....	623	2,149

The number and area of the islands classified according to the jurisdiction of the different Branch

*Chart and article are taken from ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS on the Administration of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate for the year 1931. RECORDER readers will note Guam's interesting position in the region under Japanese Mandate.

Bureaux of the South Seas Bureau are as follows:-

Branch Bureau	No. of Islands	Area (square kilometres)
Saipan	14	639
Yap	85	226
Palau	109	478
Truk	245	132
Ponape	138	504
Jaluit	32	170
Total	623	2,149

N.B.—The 32 islands under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Bureau consist of 867 reefs.

The principal islands and their areas are as follows:-

Island	Area (square kilometres)
Saipan in the Mariana Group	185
Tinian “ “ “ “	98
Rota “ “ “ “	125
Yap in the West Caroline Group	216
Palau Proper (Baobeltaob) in the West Caroline Group	370
Angaur in the West Caroline Group	8
Spring Island in the East Caroline Group	22
Summer Island “ “ “ “	9
Wednesday Island “ “ “ “	23
Ponape “ “ “ “	375
Kusaie “ “ “ “	116
Jaluit in the Marshall Group	8

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGANA SWAMP REGION

By Lieutenant (jg) Claire C. Seabury, (C.E.C.), U. S. N.

The low marshy area lying on the east side of Agaña, known as the Agaña Swamp, has long been considered a menace to health and scenic beauty. In the memoirs of Don Felipe de la Corte, “*Eleven Years as Governor of Guam 1855-1866*”, is found the following passage:

“The width of the streets and the well separated houses, make of Agaña a clean, well ventilated town which is generally healthy, although at certain seasons the damp wind blowing across the *ciénega*, or swamp brings with it colds and other minor ailments. For this reason it would be a good thing to drain this swampy area and plant it to coconuts, abaca, bamboo and other trees which would absorb and purify the exhalations of this fever-breeding spot, at the same time rendering productive a soil which today lies useless.”

The question of effecting drainage of this area has been considered at various times during recent years. Numerous studies and recommendations have been made, but there is no record of any extensive work being done in this area for the purpose of drainage. The remains of dams and diversion channels constructed from coral rock masonry may be found near Agaña Springs and at the extreme eastern end of the swamp. These structures were probably erected about 1850, but it is believed that they were used for irrigation purposes in that surface water was impounded in reservoirs and led to nearby fields by means of the diversion channels. The dam at the extreme eastern end of the swamp is a fine example of early masonry work and is in an excellent state of preservation today.

A board was appointed by Governor E. S. Root in March, 1933, to investigate the feasibility of draining this area and converting the marsh into arable land. The board returned a favorable report and it was decided to proceed with the project. Suitable construction equipment and hoisting gear not in use were assembled and erected on a timber pontoon which was launched in the Agaña River on the east

side of Maxwell Bridge in June, 1933. It this way a floating excavator capable of hoisting a $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard excavating bucket was improvised. The actual work was started in July following the bed of the Agaña River which had become so filled with silt and overgrown with cane growth that it could scarcely be distinguished and by the early part of December a clear channel approximately 20 feet wide and 3 feet deep had been cut through the marsh to the Agaña Springs Reservoir, a distance of over 5,700 feet.

The lowering of the water level in the upper region was immediately apparent. The surface of the river dropped 3 feet at Agaña Spring with consequent effect on surrounding land. Large areas became sufficiently drained to permit the cane growth to be burned and the land prepared for corn planting.

The dredge was then moved back down the river and used to clear the mouths of the numerous lateral streams. A channel approximately 1,500 feet long was cut from the main stream into the center of the large area lying to the south of the river. The entire project was completed early in February 1934, at a total cost of less than \$3,000.00.

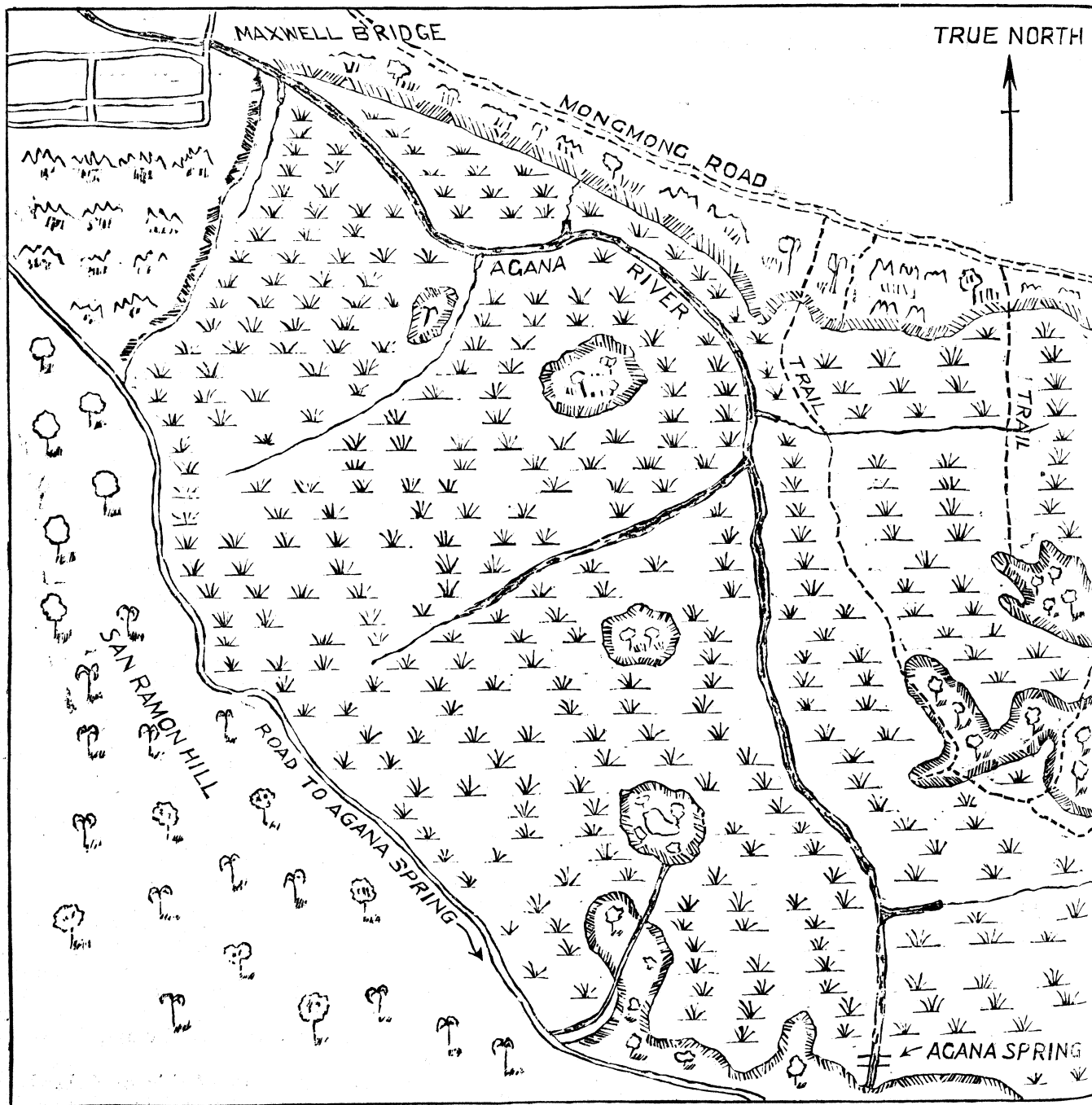
It is estimated that over two-thirds of the entire area was drained free from surface water, and the ground water level dropped appreciably over the entire area. The section between the river and Mungmont Cliff is still marshy. The same is true of the section adjacent to San Ramon. These parts are so low that only by deepening the Agaña River all the way to its mouth will conditions be improved. The southern section at the foot of San Ramon hill is kept continually wet in places by a spring flow from the hill but this condition can be improved by leading trenches from the marshy areas into the dredged channels.

Another important result of this work has been the increased flow of the Agaña River during dry periods. At certain seasons of the year the flow was scarcely sufficient for cooling water at the Power

Plant and would have been rapidly exhausted in case of fire. Large quantities of water which formerly spread over the swamp and evaporated are now available for the above uses. It is also anticipated that flood conditions will be less serious in the future in that run-off from a dry region takes place in a comparatively slow manner.

This work has by no means solved the problem completely. The channels will require routine clear-

ing of growth to keep them open for unrestricted flow. Numerous side trenches should be led from the low areas. All the arable land should be cleared and put under cultivation. It is desirable that sand pumping equipment be purchased and used to fill the low areas, particularly those adjacent to the city. By this means the channel could be deepened and widened and all of the land reclaimed.



Dredged Sections

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NOTES

Commissioners at Luncheon

On Saturday, 21 July, Governor Alexander entertained the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Guam, and several government officials, at luncheon at the Government House. There followed a discussion regarding island affairs, and plans were formulated for the betterment of the island during the forthcoming year. Government officials present were:

Governor George A. Alexander
 Commander Leonard N. Linsley, Aide
 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Cresswell, Aide
 Lieut.(jg) (MC) Cecil L. Andrews
 Lieut.(jg) (MC) Edwin B. Coyl
 Chief Gunner Robert Semple

The following Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were present:

Chief Commissioner Antonio C. Suarez
 Asst. Chief Commissioner Juan S. Aflague
 Commissioner Tomas C. Charfauros of Agat
 Commissioner Santiago A. Limtiaco of Asan
 Commissioner Jose C. Castro of Barrigada
 Deputy Commissioner Vicente Gogo of Sinajaña
 Commissioner Ignacio A. Santos of Dededo
 Commissioner Enrique P. Naputi and Deputy
 Commissioner Pedro M. Mantanoña of Inarajan
 Commissioner Jose P. Leon Guerrero
 of Machanao
 Commissioner Juan E. Lujan and Deputy
 Commissioner Manuel T. Charfauros of Merizo
 Deputy Commissioner Enrique Sablan of Piti
 Commissioner Gregorio S. Borja of Sumay
 Commissioner Vicente C. Castro of Talofofo
 Commissioner Jose Q. Gofigan of Umatac
 Commissioner Jose D. Perez of Yigo
 Commissioner Jesus B. Cruz of Yoña.

Commissioner Manuel S. Santos, and Deputy Commissioners Pedro C. Charfauros, Francisco C. Pereda, and Felix C. Babauta were unable to attend, due to illness, and their absence was regretted.

Mr. Antonio I. Cruz represented the Edmund S. Root Agricultural School Farm.

Governor Alexander and Commander Linsley made brief addresses summarizing aims, attainments, and available means. Medical Corps Officers, Lieutenants Andrews and Coyl, covered island health conditions, and Chief Gunner Semple spoke of work in progress. Mr. Cruz gave an interesting account of the coconut blight, and talked about animal diseases, their prevention and cure.

Many new ideas were presented, and the entire party felt very optimistic regarding future developments.

Executive Clemency

Early in July, His Excellency The Governor granted Executive Clemency to ten prisoners, most of whom were liquor law violators, undergoing severe sentences.

Guam Congress Petitions President Roosevelt To Extend Governor Alexander's Tour of Duty in Guam

The following communication was made to Governor Alexander by the Guam Congress, on 16 July 1934, and forwarded by him to the President of the United States, via the Secretary of the Navy, on the same date.

It is needless to state that the Governor deeply appreciated this expression of confidence and gratitude from the people's representatives, for the excellent work he has accomplished, and the further improvements he plans.

16 July, 1934

His Excellency,
 Governor George A. Alexander,
 Government House, Agaña, Guam.

Sir:—

At a session of the Third Guam Congress held on 7 July, 1934, was read the letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in response to the petition of the Guam Congress for a year's extension of the tour of duty of Governor George A. Alexander as Governor of Guam.

After much thought and deliberation by both Houses, the Council and the Assembly, it was again unanimously resolved that this Congressional Committee resubmit a petition pleading reconsideration of the denial by the Honorable President Roosevelt to the former petition dated 16 March, 1934. Therefore, as a committee delegated by the Third Guam Congress, we submit the following petition to His Excellency, the Governor of Guam, with the request that the same be transmitted to the Honorable President of the United States of America.

This committee further requests His Excellency, the Governor, that the attached Congressional Record of a Special Joint Session of the Third Guam Congress held on 7 July, 1934, be transmitted with this petition.

Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
White House, Washington, D. C.

By letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy dated 28 April, 1934, the Guam Congress has learned of your denial their petition for one year's extension tour of duty Captain George A. Alexander, U. S. Navy, as Governor of Guam.

Assurances given that a very capable naval officer will be selected to replace him when time comes deeply appreciated by people of Guam. However, Guam Congress in behalf 20,000 Islanders feels constrained ask reconsideration your denial which if tour of duty Governor Alexander extended one year Island of Guam will find itself launched into new era of progress intellectually, morally and economically. His present policies cannot fail bring about such fruitful results. But normal tour duty insufficient this desirable accomplishments.

Kindly grant requested extension for which people of Guam shall always remain very grateful to their President.

A. T. BORDALLO

Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee,

M. F. ULLOA
Member

V. P. HERRERO
Member

J. U. DELEON
Member

J. M. FLORES
Member

B. P. CARBULLIDO
Member

J. TORRES
Member

NS8 / P16-3 / 00 1st Indorsement 16 July 1934
(863) LNL / Jm

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Government House
Guam

From: The Governor of Guam.

To : The President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Via : The Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Petition Guam Congress for extension
tour of duty in Guam of Governor George
A. Alexander, Captain U. S. Navy.

1. Forwarded.

Geo. A. Alexander.



ISLAND NEWS



The 1934 Naval Government Health Contest

The second annual island-wide Health Campaign, which began on Monday, May 14, and ended the latter part of June, resulted as follows:

District of San Ignacio — Agaña Winner

Municipality of Piti — Outlying Town Winner

Municipality of Talofofo — Ranch Winner

The winners were presented with beautiful cast brass prize plaques, and letters of commendation were sent to six districts which although not winning first place nevertheless made a remarkable showing. In all Guam there were but three prizes, one for the best district in Agaña, one for the best municipality in a group consisting of Asan, Piti, Sumay, Agat, Inarajan, Merizo, Umatac and Sinaña, and one for the best ranch district in a group consisting of Tumon, Yigo, Dededo, Machanao, Barrigada, Yoña and Talofofo.

Among the non-winners in the various districts there were six cases where such a splendid showing was made that the Governor wrote to the people through their Commissioners, thanking and commending them for the fine interest taken, and the excellent showing made in a cause of such vital interest to every family in Guam. This was an expression of the government's hope that they maintain and improve their present fine record.

The six runners up to receive letters of commendation were:

Agaña — Julale District
Dr. Sargent District

Outlying towns — Inarajan
Merizo

Ranch districts — Dededo
Yoña

The exercises for presentation of the 1934 Health Campaign Prize Plaques were held on 12 July, and consisted of opening and closing selections by the Navy Band; an Introductory Address (in Chamorro) by Mr. Simon A. Sanchez, Supervising Teacher, Department of Education; the presentation of the Plaque by His Excellency, the Governor of Guam, Captain Geo. A. Alexander, U. S. Navy; and the speech of acceptance, made in Piti by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Enrique Sablan, in San Ignacio by the Chief Commissioner of Guam, Mr. Antonio C. Suarez, and in Talofofo by the Principal of Talofofo School, Mr. Cayetano A. Quinata — whose address was followed by a short speech by the newly appointed Commissioner of Talofofo, Mr. Vicente C. Castro.

Merizo

Prosperity is just around the corner for Merizo. The progressive spirit has gripped the people and they are pushing forward to greater achievement. More corn was planted this year than previously and is now being harvested. A bumper crop is expected.

Patrolman Murray is supervising construction of a rice dam. Completion of this project will enable ranchers of the district to enlarge the rice acreage in the coming season. Interest in fishing is also increasing. On 7 July a passing school of Spanish mackerel was noted and almost immediately large seines were out to trap them. The catch yielded almost 600 pounds. The fish weirs are taking a daily toll while hook and line fishing is also becoming popular.

The adult night school has an enrollment of 20 men and 12 women, ranging in age from 30 to 60 years. The students are thoroughly interested in these classes and present indications are that achievement will crown the effort.

Construction on the dam for irrigating the rice area in Merizo is progressing favorably. Upon completion, the dam will make a large area of land available for the cultivation of this staple food.

It might be interesting to note that after the administration here had approved the proposed plans for the dam at Merizo, an article was seen in a States newspaper which described a proposed dam in Montana which is almost an exact duplicate of the Merizo dam, with the exception that the Montana project is greatly magnified — having a capacity of 17,000,000 acre feet, a drainage area of 57,725 square miles and will cost \$72,000,000.

Inarajan

The value of having hospital corpsmen in the rural districts was again proven on 10 July. While Mrs. Maria Paulino was hitching a carabao to a cart, the animal for some unknown reason became infuriated and dashed off, a wheel of the cart striking Mrs. Paulino and throwing her unconscious to the ground. A passing school boy saw the accident and hailed the first car available, which took the woman to the corpsman's quarters where first aid was immediately given. No serious results are expected.

Although Inarajan did not win the plaque in the annual health contest, nevertheless a noteworthy improvement was shown in the cleanliness of the village, giving evidence that such contests are worth while.

July 5th was a red letter day of activity. The word "fish" tells the story. Mackerel, thousands of them, swept into the bay, and men, women and children with all sorts of equipment were on the job to catch as many as they could. It is estimated that the catch yielded about half a ton of fish. After the fish are cleaned they are boiled and put down in a brine solution.

Piti

Thursday, 12 July, was the big moment for the citizens of Piti. Declared the winner among rural villages in the annual health contest, all hands turned out to celebrate the dedication of the plaque. Resting in a small garden especially prepared for it, at the intersection of the Agaña-Piti-Sumay road, this monument will be a lasting source of pride.

Following inspiring music by the Navy band, the Governor of Guam personally presented this me-

mento of achievement. It was accepted for the village by Mr. Joaquin Torres, acting in the absence of Mr. Enrique Sablan, Deputy Commissioner, who due to illness could not attend.

For months the residents of the community had been working to achieve this goal. Urged on by Mr. Manuel Santos, Commissioner, and Mr. Enrique Sablan, Deputy Commissioner, and aided by hospital corpsman Ploke, and Patrolman Sebastian, all hands seemed to get the spirit and worked with a will. Both old folks and young folks present at the celebration felt that the honors heaped upon them were well worth the long hours and sincere efforts put forth to make Piti the cleanest and most beautiful village on the island.

Umatac

The ranchers of this district have begun to harvest their corn crop, which promises an excellent yield of over 800 bushels.

Governor Alexander visited the village 3 July, accompanied by the Chief of Police. Later in the week the Naval Government Extension Agent, Mr. Frank Taitano, assembled the members of the *Boys and Girls Club*, gave them a few instructions and encouraged them to keep up the good work they were doing.

Sumay

Through the efforts of our present Head of the Department of Education, Maxwell school was provided with a playground large enough to conduct volley, indoor baseball and other group games, at the opening of the school on July 2, 1934. The playground, which is the property of the Federal Government, is located on the northern extremity of Sumay, adjoining the old aviation ground.

The principal, teachers and children of Maxwell school extend their appreciation to His Excellency the Governor of Guam, Captain Geo. A. Alexander, U.S.N., for granting permission to use the ground; to the present Commissioner of Sumay, Mr. Gregorio S. Borja, and the Insular Patrol Pvt. J. R. Bishop, U. S. M. C., for their excellent cooperation in supervising its cleaning and preparation, and to the following named parents and citizens who voluntarily contributed their labor: Simon B. Cruz, Jose C. Camacho, Jose A. Anderson, John VanMeter, Luis S. Castro, Manuel M. Borja, Antonio A. Borja, Antonio San Nicolas, Satornino Q. Mendiola, Antonio B. Rivera, Candido Topasña, Jesus C. Guzman, Jose Dueñas, Vicente Q. Cruz, Jose Aquiningoc and Juan Ulloa.

The children were very much pleased with their playground, and are showing more interest in all school games this year than in the previous years.

Dedication of the New Cemetery in Sumay

The dedication of the new cemetery in Sumay took place on Sunday, July 8, 1934 at 5:30 p. m. under the direction of Padre Gil, present Pastor of Sumay.

At 4:30 p. m. the church bell called a general assembly of the people of Sumay. They assembled at

the church and marched in procession to the cemetery, where the following program was conducted:

1. The Cross, the Cross (a song in English) — Public
2. Explanation in English of the ceremonies — Padre Leon
3. Dedication (Latin)
4. Atituye (Listen) a Chamorro song — Public
5. Speech in Chamorro — Padre Blas
6. Speech in English — Councilman Carbullido
7. Speech in Chamorro — Padre Gil
8. Responso, Librame Domine, Three voices
Composer, Mr. L. Romeo
Conductor, Padre Serafin.

Honored guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Martinez, Honorable and Mrs. Vicente P. Camacho, Councilman Baltazar P. Carbullido, Assemblyman Jose Toves, Assemblyman Francisco B. Alcantara, Commissioner Gregorio S. Borja, Deputy Commissioner Felix C. Babauta and Francisco H. Ishizaki, local merchant.

The presentation of the program was something new and very impressive to the public. This was the first religious ceremony of the kind ever held in Sumay.

Maxwell Annex

A building in Sumay which formerly belonged to the U. S. M. C. was opened for school purposes on July 2, 1934. The use of this building which is located on the south side of Orote road, leading toward the Marine reservation from the town of Sumay, was made possible by Governor George A. Alexander.

The Councilman of Sumay, Mr. Baltazar P. Carbullido, in the name of his people wishes to extend through the Guam Recorder their appreciation to Governor Alexander for all the efforts and the excellent services which he has rendered to us during his administration. The Councilman wishes to assure Governor Alexander that he is voicing the sentiment of his people that such spirit and efforts will be forever cherished.

The Sea Wall of Sumay

The construction of the sea wall extending all along the beach of Sumay which was begun by our Ex-Commissioner, Mr. Thomas P. Sablan, was completed by our present Commissioner, Mr. Gregorio S. Borja, and our Insular Patrol, Pvt. J. R. Bishop, U. S. M. C., on the first week of July. Completion was made possible by the excellent cooperation of the Police Department and the Department of Industries.

The materials used for this sea wall were sand, rocks and cascajo. This sea wall has a threefold purpose: It improves the condition of the town from the standpoint of sanitation. It improves the appearance of the town from the eastern view, and creates a place of leisure for the people of Sumay.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES NOTES

The Department of Industries has completed most of the vacation repair work on schools, with the exception of one addition to the Edmund S. Root Agricultural School at Piti, and the extension of the Olaiz School, Agat.

With the starting of the new fiscal year and with funds now available, work has been started on clearing the ditches on all Naval Government roads prior to the rainy season.

Culverts are being installed on the new Mata Road to give the road better drainage. The first curve is being blasted out to make the road wider and to reduce the sharpness of the turn.

The new concrete bridge on Travesia de Gomez Street was opened for traffic on 4 July, making the third concrete bridge to be built in Agaña in the last few months.

WHAT OUR SCHOOLS ARE DOING

Boys and Girls Clubs

Realizing that the future of Guam depends upon agricultural development, it has been decided to give credits for school work to members of the Boys and Girls Clubs, the object being to instill a greater interest in this activity of our educational program.

Effective 2 July credits for club work will be given as follows:

Poultry club	- 2 points
Swine or pigs	- 2 "
Corn or rice	- 2 "
Root crops	- 2 "
Truck farming or gardening	- 2 points

Requisites for earning credits:-

POULTRY. A member must have at least one rooster, five hens and 19 other chickens making a total number of 25 at the end of the school year.

SWINE. At least two pigs each weighing about 30 pounds or one weighing approximately 50 pounds at the end of the school year.

CORN OR RICE. Must plant at least one ganta during each corn season or a patch of rice about 25 yards square. (A ganta is about five pounds.)

ROOT CROPS. Must plant at least two kinds of root crops: Taro, yams, sweet potatoes, nika, etc.—500 taro, 25 hills of yam, 500 hills of potatoes, 25 hills of nika.

TRUCK FARMING OR GARDENING. Must plant at least four kinds of the following vegetables:

K. W. Beans	- at least 50 hills
Fijoles	- " " 50 "
Winged	- " " 25 "
Radish	- one plot 3½ x 8
Tomatoes	- 25 hills
Peppers	- 25 "

Mongo - ½ chupa
 Lima beans - 50 bills
 Egg plants - 10 "

POLICY. Careful inspections must be made periodically by either the Principal or teacher assigned to club work and proper notations entered in the child's record.

At the end of the school year the number of points earned by the pupil will be added to his annual average in the class work which will then constitute the final average for promotion to the next higher grade.

A neat record must be kept in school at all times and this together with the quarterly reports sent to the office must conform to what the members actually have or have produced on their ranches.

—*The Guam Teacher.*

School Gardens

The Longshoremen's strike in the United States has far reaching effects. Even Guam feels it. It has delayed the sailing of the S. S. STANLEY DOLLAR. That is holding up completion of the addition to the Agat school. It has also delayed receipt of our school garden seeds.

It will be impossible to begin planting when school opens but in the meantime there is no reason to be idle. The time usually devoted to the garden period can be profitably used in cleaning and beautifying the school grounds, repairing the garden fence, preparing and laying out of plots, conditioning of the soil, etc. All should be in readiness when the seeds do arrive.—*The Guam Teacher.*

Net Making, A New Activity

The art of making fishing nets has been gradually disappearing from Guam. Few there are who thoroughly understand the technique of weaving twine together in the proper mesh, size and shape for practical fishing purposes. There are three kinds of nets in use here—the throwing net, a small one man affair with small mesh, used on the reef and inshore; the casting net, large in size and mesh for deep water fishing; and the drag net, medium mesh but large in size used for dragging in shallow water.

Governor Alexander is exerting his best efforts to revive an interest in fishing. Annually, several thousands of dollars worth of fish are imported into Guam. This money could be kept on the island, if people ventured out to sea more frequently to do the catching themselves.

As an aid to this project a class for instruction in net making has been instituted as part of the industrial training in the Agaña schools. Mr. Juan Unpingco, one of the few experienced net makers and fishermen on the island, is instructor. Volunteers were asked for the first class and more boys requested this instruction than could be accommodated, as the present quarters are small. However, the time required to master the technique is not so long as for other manual arts, so the course will be limited to one semester. This will give a larger number of boys an opportunity to become efficient in this useful trade.

We look for good results from this humble beginning, towards reviving the art of making fish nets, increasing the volume of both inshore and deep water fishing, and thus improving the economic condition of our island and its people.

Law Course Popular

The class for the study of the Government of Guam and its laws, recently introduced as a special course in the evening high school, is attracting considerable attention. Aply taught by Mr. Jose Manibusan, Clerk of the Courts, 32 students have already enrolled. These include office employees, clerks, business men and teachers, all interested in knowing more about the operation of the local government and the application of its laws. Present indications are that this course will be one of the most interesting and helpful in the curriculum for the coming year.

Farewell Lieut. Comdr. Pursell

Lieut. Comdr. Ion Pursell recently completed a three year tour of duty in Guam, and departed as a passenger on the U.S.S. Chaumont, on 17 July.

During his tour here, Mr. Pursell left no stone unturned in his enthusiastic efforts to become well acquainted with the island, its people, and their needs. He served as aide for civil administration under Governor Root and Governor Alexander, and has warmly sponsored the idea of making the island of Guam self supporting. He was loyal and conscientious, and tireless in his performance of duty, and, furthermore, thoroughly enjoyed it.

Industrious and conventional, with a good sense of humor and a happy and resourceful spirit, he has been a fine man for the position. We hope he will be equally happy in his new duty - command of the U.S.S. Cole.

Greetings from Former Governor

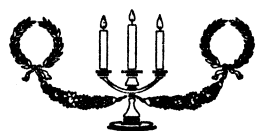
On 19 July, Governor Alexander received the following radio from Captain E. S. Root, U. S. N., enroute to Samoa in command of the U.S.S. Astoria:

"Greetings to you, Mrs. Alexander, and friends in Guam. Sorry that we are not coming closer enroute to Samoa."

Governor Alexander replied with the following despatch to Captain Root:

"Sorry you cannot stop over in Guam. All your friends here join me in sending you best wishes."

Lientenant J. B. Cooke, U. S. N. (Rtd.) and Mrs. Cooke, send greetings to all their friends in Guam. They often think of, and wish for, Guam, particularly so when the thermometer drops a few degrees below normal. Mrs. E. S. Root, and Colonel Newton, U. S. Army, (Ret.), recently visited the Cooke's new 'Ranch' home near Ventura, California.



OVER THE EDITORIAL DESK



Ideas and Ideals

THE "New Deal", such as America is experiencing, and the entire world is viewing as an example worthy of emulation, is a formula incorporating many new ideas and new ideals. New Deals are necessarily that way. For in that direction lies progress. Steadfastness, constancy, faithfulness to old ideals, may become immobility—even a standing so straight as to "lean over backwards." Then we have stagnancy, and lack of progress, senility and decay.

However, not all the new ideas nor ideals will stand the test of time—nor may all the old ones be heedlessly discarded. For in that direction lies radicalism, subversive revolution, and failure. Which is all by way of reminding ourselves that we are setting forth upon the continuation of an editorial work which touches on the lives of many people. And it is our profound desire to keep always before us the rights of the people—YOU—to expect editorial sanity and balance, and a blending of the most worthy among old and new ideas and ideals.

In the first issue of the Guam Recorder, published over ten years ago, appeared a statement of policy, from which the following excerpts are quoted:

"Our purpose: To teach the art of living together; The stimulation of interest in our neighbors; To be a messenger of advancement in citizenship as it should be practiced in the home, school and community; and an advocate of goodwill and cooperation throughout the island. . .

"The Guam Recorder is a messenger of goodwill and progress, and it is hoped that you will accept it as such. This paper belongs, not to us the editors alone, but to every person in Guam. It will be a medium of getting together, of expressing our ideas, and of exchanging opinions on matters affecting our respective communities and districts. We want you to know that we are with you, first, last and always. Your ideas and opinions are our problems and the monthly issues of this paper will carry our answers to you."

A study of the past ten years' files of The Recorder testifies to the conscientious pursuit of these ideals, in a community of mixed naval and civil personnel. These files are a permanent and valuable record of past and current history, chronicler of the growth and change—the evolution of Guam. It is a big order for a small publication, and it has been well filled.

So we come humbly to our task, hoping for vision, wisdom and help to enable us to progress, and to deserve the support which we have asked of you. It is our aim to produce a periodical to which you will look forward; which your people who have left the island, or who have never seen the island, will demand and enjoy; and to which posterity will turn

back for faithful minutes of Guam of today—its life, progress and thoughts.

To this end we hereby petition your support—in editorial contributions, in suggestion and criticism, and in subscriptions.

Credit Where Credit is Due

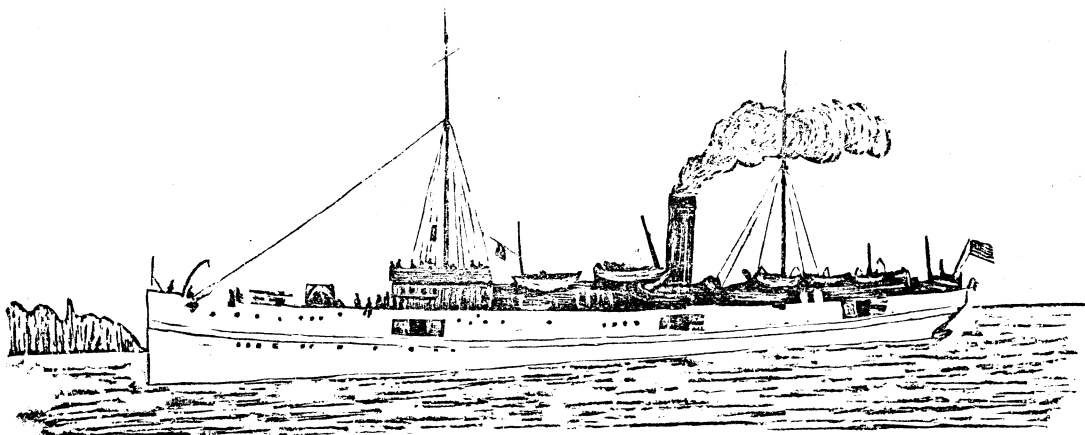
One of the deepest satisfactions that can come to an editor or publisher is the "finding" of a writer or artist who later becomes popular. The Recorder is pleased to have "discovered" the craftsman who carved the linoleum blocks from which all the illustrations and maps in this issue, and many in past numbers, were printed. Starting "from scratch", Jesus V. Cruz has steadily progressed from early crude beginning to the clever work in the current Recorder. And if you think it is easy, find a piece of linoleum and a jackknife, and try carving a portrait, a complicated map, a cover design—or even a walking-fish!

Cruz is a young Chamorro Machinist 3rd. class, employed by the Public Works Department.

Sincerity

by
The Old Plug

SINCERITY," I was telling a friend the other day, "strikes me as being the First Virtue. A really sincere fellow never goes very wrong." Then he told me the word *sincere* came from Latin words meaning *without wax*, and originally applied to vases that were not cracked and repaired with wax. . . I got to thinking about that; if a vase were simply cracked, but not camouflaged with wax, perhaps it was still *sincere*. Anyway I've known some simple people, called cracked, who were well worth knowing, because they were *themselves*, without sham or pretense or other forms of wax. . . So I got to thinking about the word, and looked it up, and the book told me just why I like sincerity. It means pure, honest, unvarnished, unaffected, free from hypocrisy or lies or adulteration. In short, I guess it means frank simplicity. . . Don't you admire the fellow who says simply what he means, without reservations or evasions? You know him for what he is, without falsetto disguise or flattering smirk—or a hidden dirk in his sleeve. . . "All the world loves a lover"—because true lovers are the last word in sincerity, confiding utterly one in the other, without sham or shame or hypocrisy. . . You may have small interest in a man's work, until you see his sincerity in it; then your interest is born—in the man and in his work. . . I never saw a sincere criminal.



U. S. S. YOSEMITE

Wrecked on the reefs of Guam during the Typhoon of November 1900. Driven to sea in a sinking and helpless condition, the ship sank four days later, about 60 miles north of Guam.

The Yosemite fitted out for a station ship, steamed from New York harbor on May 10, 1899. On the voyage via Suez Canal, ports of call were made at Gibraltar, Port Said, Columbo, Ceylon, Singapore and Manila. Search was made for an island which from the charts of that time, was supposed to exist between San Bernardino Strait and Guam. Considerable effort was made to locate this island, and many soundings were taken in the latitude and longitude where it had been reported, but no evidence could be found that an island had ever existed.

Thirty Five Years Ago This Month

AUGUST 7, 1899.—The U. S. S. Yosemite arrived at Guam from New York with Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. Navy, the first American Governor of Guam on board. In addition to the ships company of approximately 250 officers and men, there were two companies of Marines for duty on shore.

AUGUST 13, 1899.—Lieutenant William E. Safford, U. S. Navy, arrived from San Francisco for duty as Lieutenant-Governor. (Lieutenant Safford is author of "A Year on the Island of Guam," being published monthly in the RECORDER.)

AUGUST 15, 1899.—In addition to his duties as Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant Safford also assumed the duties of Judge of the First Instance, Recorder of Deeds and Titles, and Auditor of the Treasury.

AUGUST 16, 1899 — Governor Leary this day issued two orders, the first prohibiting the sale or issuing or intoxicating spirituous liquors in this island to any person who was not a resident of the island prior to August 7, 1899 (Date of his arrival on the U.S.S. Yosemite); and the second prohibiting on and after September 15 the importation of whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, aguardiente, or other intoxicating spirituous liquors, except by special license issued by the government. These orders became necessary by the cheapness of the liquor distilled by the natives from the fermented sap of the coconut palm, of which the supply is practically unlimited, and which has had a very bad effect upon a number of the Yosemite's crew visiting the shore.

AUGUST 22, 1899. — Company A of the Marines were transferred from the YOSEMITE to Agana, taking up the quarters in the recently build school house, the "Colegio de San Juan de Letran." (THE PRESENT RICHARD P. LEARY SCHOOL. FORMERLY KNOWN AS NO. 1, SCHOOL.) This building was constructed from an endowment fund bestowed on these islands by Maria Ana de Austria (after whom the Marianas Islands were named). It is interesting to note that the benefits from it were enjoyed by the natives down to the time of the American occupation — 225 years. The Governor issued the following order, dated yesterday; "For the protection of the government interests and as a safeguard for the residents of Guam against the machinations, devices, and schemes of speculators and adventurers, it is hereby ordered that all persons who claim ownership of land in this island or its dependencies are prohibited from selling or transferring any portion of such property without first obtaining the consent of the government. Violation of this order may be punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both."

AUGUST 24, 1899. — Lieutenant Safford visited Lake Matanhanom, the source of the Agana River, to plant blue water-lily seed.

Your Mother-in-Law rates a subscription to the Recorder.

OFFICERS CLUB ACTIVITIES

By 1st. Lieut. Charles F. Cresswell, U. S. M. C.

At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Officers' Club, held 29 June, 1934, the following Officers were elected:

Commander L. N. Linsley, President
 Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Storch, Vice President
 Commander W. C. Faus, Director
 Major R. W. Voeth, Director
 Lieutenant K. O. Ecklund, Director
 Lieutenant W. T. Eckberg, Director
 Chief Pay Clerk F. J. Klingenhagen, Treasurer
 Chief Pay Clerk C. B. Archer, Secretary

At a meeting of the Board of Governors held 5 July, 1934, the Governor of Guam was made an Honorary member of the Club, by unanimous vote.

The following committees have been appointed for the current period:

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Cresswell, Charles F.	1st. Lt. U.S.M.C.	Chairman
Mund, Edwin, J.	Capt. U.S.M.C.	Member
James, Walter F.	Lt. (MC) U.S.N.	Member

CARD COMMITTEE

Layman, Fillmore S.C.	Lt. (SC) U.S.N.	Chairman
Winslow, Alan F.	Lt. U.S.N.	Member
McMillan, Carl H.	Lt. (MC) U.S.N.	Member

The Board of Governors now has under careful consideration, extensive plans for important improvements in club facilities, which it is believed will meet with enthusiastic reception, as soon as they are sufficiently developed to be laid before the membership for final approval.

A nice gathering of players were present on 10 July for the regular Tuesday night bridge, Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. C. B. Archer acting as host and hostess. This was the last of such parties before the departure of the *U.S.S. Gold Star* players.

Because of rainy, squally weather, the dance planned aboard the *U.S.S. Chaumont* on the evening of July 16th, was cancelled. A dance was held at the Officers' Club in Agana, where several parties gathered for dinner, refreshments and dancing.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. Layman acted as host and hostess for the bridge party on July 17th. Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Blanche consented to act in those capacities on July 24th, at which time beginners' tables were established for those who do not feel competent in the game.

At the regular bridge on July 31st, Doctor and Mrs. Coyle were host and hostess. Considering the

absence of all station ships, and a health cruise party, and consequently a number of bridge enthusiasts, there have been very good turn-outs this month.

Rooster Club

Steps are soon to be taken towards reviving the dozing Rooster Club. For the information of new comers not familiar with this institution, it may be explained that the Club's main purpose is to permit frequent stag luncheons where the entire officer personnel may gather together and indulge in good fellowship, fun and frivolity.

SOCIAL NOTES

By Virginia Clifford

Wednesday evening, 6 June, at seven o'clock, the Governor and Mrs. Alexander gave a buffet supper for the officers and passengers of the *U.S.S. Chaumont*. Among those present were Captain W. F. Jacobs, Mrs. G.C. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, U.S. Navy, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Daggett, Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. G. Hopper, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. F. Cresswell, Mrs. W. C. Faus, Mrs. A. W. Winslow, Mrs. F. J. Nelson, Mrs. E. H. Browne, Miss F. P. Hayden, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, Lieutenant Commander B. P. Davis, Lieutenant Commander Ion Pursell, and Lieutenant J. C. Early.

After supper the party attended the Officers' Club dance given for the officers and passengers of the *Chaumont*.

Governor and Mrs. Alexander held their semi-annual reception at the Palace on July 4th. Navy Personnel, members of the Marine Corps, and Navy Nurses attended, as well as representative citizens from all parts of the island.

Tuesday evening, 10 July, at six-thirty, the Governor and Mrs. Alexander entertained at dinner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D.C. Daggett, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Andrew J. McMullen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cecil Faine, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander and Lieutenant Commander Ion Pursell. After dinner the party attended a performance given by the Tenyo Entertainers, a troupe of Japanese artists temporarily in Guam.

Governor Alexander, and Commander and Mrs. Linsley spent the week end of July 27-29 at the Government House in Merizo. Much of the time was occupied in surveying the fishing grounds, in the newly launched Naval Government boat.

Among the many passengers of the U. S. S. GOLD STAR on the oriental cruise which began 14 July were Mrs. Alexander, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Daggett, and the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander.

Governor Alexander gave an informal luncheon at the Palace on July 16th for Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Major and Mrs. M. S. Berry, Captain W. F. Jacobs, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Lenney, and Lieut. Comdr. Ion Pursell.

On Monday, July 2d, Commander (Chaplain Corps) and Mrs. Herbert Dumstreya gave a dinner at their quarters, followed by the show at the Agana Theater. Their guests were: Commander and Mrs. Linsley, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Daggett, Miss Cunningham, and Lieut. Comdr. Pursell.

Doctor and Mrs. G. S. Campbell entertained at dinner Monday, July 2d, for Captain (Medical Corps) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Doctor and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, Doctor and Mrs. J. L. Enyart, and Doctor and Mrs. C. L. Andrews.

Mrs. J. G. Hopper, wife of 1st Lieut. Hopper, gave a bridge luncheon on Friday, July 2d, at her quarters. Her guests were: Mrs. George A. Alexander, Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Mrs. D. C. Daggett, Mrs. A. F. Winslow, Mrs. G. S. Campbell, Mrs. C. D. Hamrick, and Mrs. J. C. Fagan.

Doctor and Mrs. S. P. Vail had as their guests at a buffet supper and dance at their quarters in Sumay on Saturday, July 7th, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Saunders, Lieut. and Mrs. A. F. Winslow, Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil Faine, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Doctor and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, Lieut. (jg) and Mrs. F. L. Durnell, 1st. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton.

Commander (Chaplain Corps) and Mrs. Herbert Dumstreya entertained at dinner Monday, July 9th, for Doctor and Mrs. W. F. James, 1st Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Hopper, Doctor and Mrs. C. D. Hamrick, and 1st Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Williams.

Doctor and Mrs. G. S. Campbell had as their guests at dinner on Monday, July 9th, Governor and Mrs. George A. Alexander, Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Mrs. C. L. Andrews, and Lieut. Comdr. Ion Pursell. After dinner the Campbells took their guests to the Agana Theater.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank Schlapp gave a dinner at their house on Monday, July 9th. Those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. McMullen and Lieutenant and Mrs. Cecil Faine. The party attended the Boxing Meet.

Mrs. A. F. Winslow, wife of Lieutenant Winslow, U.S.N., gave a bridge luncheon on July 9th, for the following: Mrs. Herbert Dumstreya, Mrs. R. D. Calkins, Mrs. Frank A. Saunders, Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Mrs. H. A. Goldy, Mrs. G. S. Campbell, Mrs. F. L. Durnell, Mrs. C. D. Hamrick, Mrs. E. B. Coyle, Mrs. J. C. Fagan, and Mrs. H. A. Oswald.

Doctor and Mrs. E. B. Coyle were hosts at dinner, July 9th, later taking their guests to the Agana Theater. Those present were Captain (Medical Corps) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Doctor and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, and Doctor and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

Lieut. F. S. C. and Mrs. Layman had a party for their son Billy Layman, at the Officers' Club on his birthday, July 9th. Those present were the Misses Mary Wave Layman, Frances Dumstreya, Betty Barton, Betty Speissegger, Phyllis Iannucci, and Peggy Speissegger, and the Messrs. "Binks" Leahy, Carroll Wight, Robert Barton, Kenneth Ekelund, Vernon Iannucci, Phillip Hawks, John Enyart, Duncan Faus, Bob James, Curtis Faus, Joseph Ekelund, Alan Winslow, and Gibson Nelson.

Tuesday evening, July 10th, Commander and Mrs. W. C. Faus gave a dinner at their house. Their guests were Captain (Medical Corps) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Mr. F. J. Nelson, and Mr. W. C. Faus, jr. The party later attended a performance given by the Tenyo entertainers.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. McMullen gave a dinner party at their quarters on Radio Hill Tuesday, July 10th. Their guests were Commander (Chaplain Corps) and Mrs. Herbert Dumstreya, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Calkins, Lieutenant and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Doctor and Mrs. G. S. Campbell, Doctor and Mrs. C. L. Andrews, Miss Krogh and Miss Burch.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger gave a birthday dinner for their "Sub-deb" daughter, Miss Betty Speissegger, July 10th, after which the young people attended the show at the Agana Theater. The guests were: The Misses Dorothy Wight, Frances Dumstreya, Peggy Speissegger, Mary Wave Layman, Betty Barton, Marie Todd, Phyllis Iannucci, and the Messrs. Lambert and Carroll Wight, "Binks" Leahy, Robert Barton, John Enyart, Billy Layman, and Vernon Iannucci.

Mrs. Leonard N. Linsley, wife of Commander Linsley, entertained at a farewell luncheon on Wednesday, July 11th, in honor of the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander. The other guests were Mrs. J. L. Enyart, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman gave a bon voyage dinner, Friday, July 13th, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, who left the next day on the U. S. S. GOLD STAR. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Calkins, and Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. J. C. Fagan were the other guests.

Lieut. Comdr. Ion Pursell was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. T. Shinohara aboard the CHOMEI MARU on Friday, July 13th. Governor and Mrs. Alexander, Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, and Miss Larry and Miss Lois Alexander attended the party.

Mrs. M. W. Pemberton entertained at luncheon on Friday, July 13th, at her quarters in Sumay, in honor of Mrs. George A. Alexander, and others

leaving on the U. S. S. GOLD STAR and U. S. S. CHAUMONT. Those present were Mrs. Herbert Dumstrey, Mrs. W. F. James, Mrs. C. H. McMillan, Mrs. J. C. Hopper, Mrs. C. D. Hamrick, and Mrs. Anthony Iannucci.

Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley and Doctor and Mrs. J. L. Enyart and their son, John, spent the week end of July 14th at Merizo.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Coyl had as their house guest for a few days, Lieut. (jg) (MC) E. T. Knowles. Dr. Knowles left on the U. S. S. CHAUMONT on July 16th, for duty in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, and their family have moved down from their house on Radio Hill, and taken temporarily the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, on San Nicolas Street.

The arrival of the U. S. S. CHAUMONT on July 16th was the occasion for a great deal of entertainment on that day.

An informal at-home with dancing was given by Commander and Mrs. L. N. Linsley in honor of

Captain W. F. Jacobs, U. S. N., and officers of the CHAUMONT. About eighty guests were present.

Captain (Medical Corps) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford gave a dinner at their quarters; later taking their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club. Those present were Lieut. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, Mrs. E. B. Coyl, the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford, Major R. W. Voeth, U. S. M. C., Lieut. (jg) (MC) E. T. Knowles, and Mr. W. C. Faus, jr.

1st Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Cresswell entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club for Governor Alexander and Captain Jacobs. The other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lieut. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Lieut. Comdr. Ion Pursell, and Lieut. (jg) W. B. Colborn, U. S. N.

Lieutenant and Mrs. W. R. Eckberg gave a dinner at their quarters in Sumay for Lieut. (jg) C. C. Seabury, whom Lieut. Eckberg recently relieved, and later brought their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Doctor and Mrs. R. F. Carls, and Lieut. (jg) J. C. Early.

SERVICE CLUB NOTES

By Y1c K. W. Murray

The occasion of a dance at the Service Club on the evening of July 16th was two-fold. Not only were shipmates from the transport Chaumont entertained, and new acquaintances made, but Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. Harry N. Trotter attended their last function in Guam. Needless to say, "Old Man Neutral", as our well-liked Officer-in-Charge called himself during his service as matter of ceremonies at the "Queen Contest" Balls, in connection with the 1934 Guam Fair, will be greatly missed.

Among recently detached officers was Chief Pharmacist Harry N. Trotter, who sailed on the U. S. S. Chaumont in July. Mr. Trotter served in Guam for approximately two and one-half years, as Officer-in-Charge of the Service Club. Before his departure, he received the following letter from the Governor-Commandant:

From: The Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, Guam.
To : Chief Pharmacist Harry N. Trotter, U. S. Navy.
Via : The Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital, Guam.
Subject: Commendation on duty performed.

1. The Commandant takes great pleasure in commending you on the excellent financial condition of the Service Club at this time. This condition has been attained through your high degree of faithfulness, your efficiency, and your raising the standards of entertainment while acting as Officer-in-Charge of the Service Club.

2. Through your efforts the Club has become a place of pride in the community and a place for clean wholesome recreation for our service personnel.

3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded with your fitness report.

Geo. A. Alexander

Chief Pharmacist Trotter's many friends wish him a pleasant tour of duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., whither he is bound.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate James Cole, who so recently lent his services to the Club, and who, with Mr. Trotter, departed for the good old U. S. A., was also commended. Godspeed, Mr. Trotter and Jimmie Cole!

The new Officer-in-Charge of the Club is Lieutenant K. O. Ekelund, U. S. N., who has many new plans for us. He is assisted by PhM 2c Keckler. All hands feel sure our new Officer-in-Charge will have at heart the best interests of the enlisted personnel and their families.

All you old-timers and new-comers to the enlisted clan of the "Rock" are cordially invited to attend the weekly bridge parties at the Service Club. There are no Culbertsons out here, so come one, come all, and enjoy a good, inexpensive evening in the most congenial of company.

A good news item: we now have a flat rate of \$1.95 a day for quarters and subsistence allowance - which means an increase of twenty cents a day for some of the boys.

Have you subscribed to the Recorder for your Mother?

LODGE NOTES

By W. G. Johnston and R. C. Gibson

Agana Lodge No. 1281, B.P.O.E.

The Agana Lodge of Elks had the misfortune in July of losing eight of its resident members, who left on either the U.S.S. CHAUMONT or on the U.S.S. GOLD STAR. These were;

C.B.M., C. P. Boquet, U.S.N.
C.PhM., J. E. Cole, U.S.N.
Dr. B. K. Defiebre
PhM., S. B. Hannah, U.S.N.
R.M., L. A. Lankford, U.S.N.
Sergt. W. D. McNutt, U.S.M.C.
Mr. D. L. Stuart, Cable Station
Ch. Phar. H. N. Trotter, U.S.N.

Although these members will retain their membership, it is nevertheless a hardship on the local lodge to have so many of its members leave at one time. This lodge is in a peculiar situation in that fully four-fifths of its membership is comprised of members who joined in Guam but who have left the Island at one time or another, mostly due to orders incident to a change of station.

The Elks Beach continues to be very popular, and there have been a number of picnics and swimming parties there during the month.

The Exalted Ruler, Fred W. Fall, has been confined in Susana Hospital for the major portion of July, but as we go to press he is back on the job, with both hands neatly wrapped up - for sale or shipment, Mr. Fall?

Another member, Mr. Frank L. Davis, has recently returned to his Navy Yard work as Master Joiner, Public Works Department, after a siege in the Susana Hospital, where he was a bed patient for more than a week due to an attack of high blood pressure. Frank says, however, that he's not quite the same as he used to be.

Charleston Lodge No. 44, F. & A.M.

Lieut-Comdr. E.D. Graffin, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, is on duty at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, likes the duty very much and sends regards to all Guam friends.

Major S. P. Budd, U.S.M.C., is on duty at Port au Prince, Haiti. Mrs. Budd has recently recovered from a serious operation. The Major and Mrs. Budd would like to return to Guam. They send regards to all their Guam friends.

Captain J. E. Snow, U.S.M.C., is located at Santa Ysabel, California. He sends Greetings to all who remember him.

Alfred Bushell, Chief Machinist's Mate, U.S.N., writes from the U.S.S. Fred Talbott, care of Postmaster New York City, and wishes to be remembered to all his friends.

A communication was recently received from C. E. Burnett, who sends regards to friends in Guam.

Mr. Burnett writes from the U.S.S. Sacramento, at Shanghai, China, that his ship will visit the fol-

lowing ports in the near future; Tsingtao, Cheefoo, Tiensen, Foo Chow, Amoy, and then to Swatow and to Hong Kong and Canton. While in Philippine waters before going to China, Burnett spent a very pleasant visit with Mr. Umstad at Illoilo, P. I.

Since turning in his share of the above news items, it is regretted that Mr. Johnston found it necessary to turn in at Susana Hospital. The connection is not clear, but it is known that Mr. Johnston did some heavy scouting, in his endeavor to round up some news items. Won't members of lodges please give their reporters a hand? The news exists - don't keep it a secret.

The Recorder wishes Mr. Johnston a speedy recovery.

MARINE ACTIVITIES

Anyone passing the Marine Barracks during the early morning may find indications that "the Marines have the situation well in hand". Drilling, displaying of packs, pitching tents, and instruction in small arms has been in progress. Parades or other ceremonies are held each Thursday morning beginning at seven o'clock.

The former Headquarters Building, Aviation Area, Sumay, having been surveyed is being razed by the Marine Corps and all serviceable material therefrom salvaged. The work is being performed under the supervision of the Post Quartermaster, Captain E.J. Mund, by four native employees and four marines, with Sergeant Frank L. Howell, in charge of detail. Salvaged materials will be utilized in maintenance and upkeep of buildings on the Marine Corps Reservation.

During the past week two new dugouts have been completed on the athletic field at the Marine Barracks for the use of the baseball teams. These dugouts have been supplied with running water and should be of great benefit to both the Visitors and the Home team during the coming season.

The Marine Amateur Radio Station, OM1TB, has been secured temporarily due to the lack of competent operators. It is expected that a qualified operator will be among the draft arriving on the Henderson. As some new equipment has recently been purchased, and a new "set-up" installed, it is anticipated that with the arrival of the new operator this station will soon regain the high standing it held not so long ago among the Amateur Radio stations of the world.

The near typhoon of the past few days caused only a minimum of damage at the Marine Barracks. The Quartermaster Department has spotted a few leaks and defective roofs which will receive attention in the near future. The ceiling of the Recreation Hall is almost complete and should benefit the acoustics of the hall. The eleventh week of the training schedule covering first aid and personal hygiene has been interfered with by the storm.

A YEAR ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

Continued from page 83

from a rancho where we saw a great pile of betel nuts, he told me that the woman who lived here collected the nuts and carried them to Agaña for sale. She was a thrifty woman, but avaricious, and not very much esteemed by her neighbors.*

On the next farm lived a man and wife who were both blind. We were struck by the fine condition of the various garden patches, and I was told that the son of these poor people not only cultivated the farm with his own hands, but took care of his parents personally. As we approached the house Baza called out and we were invited by some one to enter. We found an old man engaged in twisting pine-apple fibre into thread for making cast-nets. He had not even a vestige of eyes, the skin of his forehead and cheeks growing together continuously. His wife, on the other side of the house, was bed-ridden as well as blind. Everything in the house was orderly, and the clothing of the old people looked neat and clean. Not far from the house was a field of corn, a nursery of tobacco seedlings, and a little further away a plantation of young coconuts set out regularly in rows. At the edge of a wood a sleek little cow was tethered to a tree to keep her out of a neighboring patch of cultivation. In a newly-cleared spot where stumps of trees were still standing there was a patch of taro, and some yam vines twining up poles arranged in a circle and inclined against a tree. As we stood looking about us the son of the blind people came to the house to prepare dinner for them. He was a good-looking young man, and I was glad to see that he bore no marks of the disease which had stricken his parents. I could not help thinking how different the fate of the old blind couple would have been if they lived anywhere else than in Guam and if they had not this noble son to care for them.

On the next farm we were invited to dine, and when we declined to do so we were presented with a number of eggs, some delicious oranges, and a piece of venison, which our host insisted that we should take with us. This sense of hospitality of the Guam natives distinguishes them very decidedly from the natives of Samoa, who always expect to be repaid ten-fold for their hospitality. Here my cow had the bad grace to nip a coconut plant as we passed along. Cattle as well as deer are very fond of young coconut trees. Sometimes a whole plantation is ruined in one night. They are fond of both the bark and leaves of breadfruit also, and the young trees must be protected from them. As there are no fences about the farms cattle must always be kept tethered. When they have eaten up the grass about

them they begin to browse upon the branches and bushes and trees within reach; and among the forage gathered and brought to them bread-fruit leaves are often conspicuous on top of various grasses. On the large stretches of land in the interior, registered as pastures for cattle and carabaos by two or three citizens of the island, the animals wander about freely in small herds. Some of these herds are cared for by boys; others apparently are uncared for. It is in consequence of the killing of some of these cattle, who were found feeding in cornfields, that the complaints against farmers of Yoña were recently made, the owners of the cattle claiming that the said farmers were cultivating lands included within the limits of their pastures.

On approaching the edge of the plateau of Yoña we had a fine view of the sea, with a flourishing coconut plantation at our feet belonging to our late gobernadorcillo, Don Benancio Roberto. We now descended to the Ilig River, and turning inland followed along the north bank to the finca of my companion Baza. Here we stopped for dinner, and I stretched myself out in a hammock and ate a few oranges while I watched my boy assist in cooking the eggs and venison which had been given to us on our way. Baza showed me a small plantation of cacao in a place well sheltered from the wind. The plants were beginning to die of old age. They are not long-lived, and Baza says they are too much trouble to cultivate. He is going to confine himself to coconuts in future, besides raising what fruits and vegetables he needs for his family. Baza's house is like many other country ranchos; but it was the first I had seen in which the wood of the Betel-palm was used in construction. In many places on this side of the island Betel-palms grow spontaneously, and we saw hundreds of seedlings along the road in damp places. We also noticed large Lemnecito bushes forming impenetrable jungles in several places. Baza pointed out to me the limits of his property, and showed me on the other side of the river the small patch of land he had cleared and cultivated. This was a part of the tract claimed as pasture-land by Don Justo Dungea. I shall have the land surveyed and examined into the title. Whatever I do I must not let my sympathy interfere with strict sense of justice. Property rights legally established must be respected. If all land were taxed, those who make no use of it would be unwilling to retain it and pay taxes upon what yields them no profit, and they would be content to sell portions of it to others eager to cultivate it. Continuing our journey we returned to the coast and crossed the mouth of the Ilig on a balsa of bamboo like that at Pago.

(The next chapter of this most interesting account describes in detail the author's arrival and discoveries at Talofofo, his visit to a native home there, and the hospitality extended to him by his hostess.)

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

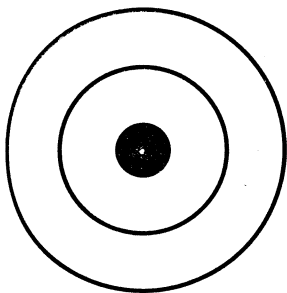
He who seeks to serve two masters misses the benediction of both.—Holmes.

*It afterwards came to my notice that this woman, who married one of the young men working for her, in obedience to the order of the Governor, previously referred to, had entered in the register as her property a tract of land including that of a blind uncle, who lived on the adjacent farm. The entry was evidently fraudulent, even for her own land. She said her father had left it to her, and that her sister had no right to any part of it because she was an invalid. The whole family bore marks of inherited disease.

SPORTS

Deck Quoits

By Ch. Pharm. J. C. Fagan, U. S. N.



A new sport is having a humble beginning on the island and may be the means of providing another form of recreation for many of those who are not inclined to participate in sports of a more strenuous nature.

Many will recall the pleasant hours spent in pitching the rubber deck

quoits on board the Chaumont. The sport was introduced on that vessel during the winter trip of 1932-33. The Gold Star recently took it up with fine success.

The sport itself is more adaptable on shore than on board ship. The extreme ends or sides of a concrete tennis court provides an ideal space for the necessary 45 inch target rings, and distances. The graduated rings, two in number outside a 9 inch bull's eye, can easily be painted on the concrete. The distances between rings, and between bull's eye and second ring, are all nine inches. The quoits are solid rubber rings about eight inches in diameter with a hole in the center about four inches in diameter.

The tossing of these quoits and making them remain where they land appears to be simple, and maybe is so to the beginner, but in developing a technique for the game the results are more or less surprising. The game also provides a bit of exercise worth having. If you don't believe the foregoing just try one or two games and see for yourself.

As far as can be determined, the island champ honors for the present belong to Captain Clifford, with Lieut. Comdr. McMullin as runner-up. However, contenders are being developed who will some day in the near future contest the supremacy of Captain Clifford. Among those who will bear watching are, Lt. Comdr. McMullin, Lieut. Ekelund, Lieut. Winslow, Chief Pharmacists Barton and Joe Fagan, Chief Mach. Iannucci, and Chief Pay Clerks Wight and Archer.

The Morale Officer, Lieut. Ekelund, has promised to decorate the officers' and enlisted men's tennis courts, and probably also on deck in the Service Club, and provide the rubber quoits. Privately owned quoits are now in use in temporary courts. The field is wide open, offering opportunities to create keen competition and tournaments among the personal in Guam.

Bowling

A new interest is being shown in bowling. The Service Club alleys are in excellent condition, and available at the nominal rate of a thin dime per person per game.

Plans are afloat for a Bowling League, to consist of a number of teams from the civil service employees, hospital, radio station, marine corps, and other activities. Any one who is interested is requested to get in touch with Lieut. K. O. Ekelund, U.S.N., Service Club Officer.

The Service Club Officer is always willing to arrange 'ladies' hours' on the alleys. The first party to take advantage of this, on 19 July, consisted of Mrs. R. D. Calkins, Mrs. F. Layman, Mrs. K. O. Eklund, Mrs. J. C. Fagan, Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford, Miss Connie Armstrong and Miss Edmonia Burch.

Another tentative plan is to have a "family night" once a week, or as often as there may be a demand; these bowling alleys should be utilized to their full capacity.

Piti Swimming Hole

The slide and platform at the Piti swimming place has been removed, it being considered a serious hazard to the younger children. One serious accident occurred some time ago, in which a young boy's skull was fractured.

Baseball

On Sunday, 8 July, the U.S.S. Gold Star nine went down in defeat to the tune of 3-1 before the superb pitching of Joaquin Guerrero of the Department of Education team. Striking out ten men in seven innings, giving one free pass, and allowing only one hit, Guerrero had the seagoing sailors making "regular trips and return" to and from the plate. The one walk given in the first inning, followed by a stolen base and wild pitch gave the Gold Star their one tally. The last man in the first inning, three in a row in the second, and the first two in the third inning fanned the air, making six strike-outs in a row. Only three balls got by the infield, two high flies for easy outs and a single by Jones to left field.

Podlewski of the Gold Star allowed six hits, struck out 4, and passed 2. Two singles by Charley Perez and Aguon netted Education one run in the first frame. In the fourth an error, a single by Ulloa, a free pass followed by Taitano's single, gave Education its two other tallies.

(Continued on page 102)

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

U. S. NAVAL STATION, GUAM

SIG. NO.	NAME	DUTIES	DATE REPORTED
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-COMMANDANT			
276	Capt. Geo. A. Alexander	Governor-Commandant	21 Jun., 1933
905	Comdr. L. N. Linsley	Aide for Civil Administration, Executive Officer of Naval Station, Attorney General and Chairman, Board of Managers, Bank of Guam.	5 Jun., 1934
3006	Lt. K. O. Ekelund	Personnel Officer (Captain of the Yard), Housing Officer, and Fire Marshal.	4 Feb., 1934
11815	First Lt. C. F. Cresswell	Military Aide to the Governor, and Officer-in-Charge Station Band.	12 Apr., 1933
NAVAL STATION ACTIVITIES NAVY YARD, PITI			
3770	Lt.-jg J. G. Blanche	Beachmaster and Deputy Collector of Customs.	5 June, 1934
SUPPLY AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT			
7983	Lt. Comdr. R.D. Calkins, SC	Supply Officer, Accounting Officer, Head of Judiciary Department and Senior Deputy Collector of Customs.	5 Dec., 1932
10041	Ch. Pay Clerk H. F. Wight	Assistant to Supply Officer.	4 Feb., 1934
DISBURSING DEPARTMENT			
8126	Lt. E. W. Hawkes, SC	Disbursing and Commissary Officer.	8 Nov., 1933
COMMISSARY STORE			
7998	Lt. F. S. C. Layman, SC	Officer-in-Charge.	6 Aug., 1933
10054	Ch. Pay Clerk C. B. Archer	Assistant to Officer-in-Charge.	4 Feb., 1934
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT			
8695	Lt. W. T. Eckberg, CEC	Manager, Public Works Officer, Eng. Officer and Construction Officer.	5 Jun., 1934
9570	Chief Mach. A. Iannucci	Assistant to Manager and Asst. Engineer and Construction Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
NAVAL RADIO, GUAM			
3006	Lt. K. O. Ekelund	District Communication Officer, and Radio Materiel Officer.	4 Feb., 1933
MORALE DEPARTMENT			
276	Capt. Geo. A. Alexander	Morale Officer.	21 Jun., 1933
8261	Comdr. H. Dumstrey, ChC	Station Educational Officer, Officer-in-Charge, Station Library, and Station Chaplain.	5 Dec., 1932
3006	Lt. K. O. Ekelund	Asst. to Morale Officer, Athletic Officer, Service Club Officer, and Motion Picture Officer.	4 Feb., 1933
U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, GUAM			
6473	Capt. A. B. Clifford, MC	Commanding Officer and Health Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
6743	Lt-Comdr. R. B. Storch, MC	Executive Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
6884	Lt-Comdr. J. I. Yohannan, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer.	8 Nov., 1933
7056	Lt. W. F. James, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer.	8 Nov., 1933
7062	Lt. G. S. Campbell, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer.	2 Sept., 1932
7074	Lt. C. R. Wilcox, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer.	6 Aug., 1933

SIG. NO.	NAME	DUTIES	DATE REPORTED
7071	Lt. C. H. McMillan, MC	Med. Off., Marine Bks.	5 Jun., 1934
7081	Lt-jg J. L. Envart, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer.	5 Jun., 1934
7224	Lt-jg C. L. Andrews, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer and Asst. Health Officer.	5 Dec., 1932
7234	Lt-jg E. B. Coyl, MC	Asst. to Med. Officer " " " "	20 Jun., 1932
7588	Lt. S. P. Vail, DC	Dental Surgeon.	28 Feb., 1933
9889	Chief Pharm. J. H. Barton	Accounting and Commissary Officer.	5 Jun., 1934
9958	Chief Phar. J. C. Fagan	1st Lieut. and Personnel Officer.	5 Dec., 1932
MARINE BARRACKS, GUAM			
11163	Major R. W. Voeth	Commanding Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
11423	Capt. E. J. Mund, AQM	Post Quartermaster and Special Disbursing Agent.	19 Jun., 1933
11508	Capt. P. R. Cowley	Officer-in-Charge, Drills and Instructions; Range Officer and Police Officer.	27 Feb., 1934
11715	First Lt. C. F. Cresswell	Detached Duty Agana	12 Apr., 1933
11736	First Lt. W. S. Brown	Post Amusement and Athletic Officer; Post Exchange Officer.	19 Jun., 1933
11848	First Lt. W. R. Williams	Company Officer. (Talkies)	5 Jun., 1934
11973	Second Lt. L. C. Hudson, Jr.	Asst. to Officer-in-Charge, Drills and Instructions and Asst. Range Officer.	12 Apr., 1933
12115	Chief Q.M. Clerk J. R. Morris	Asst. to Post Quartermaster.	21 Dec., 1932
12160	Chief Pay Clerk F. J. Klingenhagen	Asst. to Special Disbursing Officer.	19 Jun., 1933
U. S. S. GOLD STAR			
963	Comdr. W. C. Faus	Commanding Officer	18 Mar., 1932
1633	Lt-Comdr. F. A. Saunders	Executive Officer.	5 Jun., 1934
2053	Lt. A. F. Winslow	First Lt., Gun. Off., 3d Div. Officer.	2 Sept., 1932
2145	Lt. W. I. Leahy	Navigator and Comm. Off.	2 Sept., 1932
2873	Lt. C. Faine	Engineer Officer.	8 Nov., 1933
3227	Lt. E. H. Browne	Watch and 1st Div. Off.	2 Sept., 1932
3887	Lt-jg F. L. Durnell	Watch and 2nd Div. Off.	5 Jun., 1934
7899	Lt-Comdr. A. J. McMullen, SC	Supply and Disb. Off.	8 Nov., 1933
9705	Machinist J. M. Lenart	Asst. Engineer Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
10190	Chief Pay Clerk H. A. Oswald	Asst. Supply Officer.	5 Dec., 1932
U. S. S. PENGUIN			
3016	Lt. M. W. Pemberton	Commanding Officer and Mine Officer, Naval Station Guam.	24 Jan., 1932
U. S. S. R. L. BARNES			
2085	Lt. H. D. Goldy	Commanding Officer.	6 Aug., 1933
NAVAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT			
1917	Lt. F. Schlapp	Head of Executive Department.	12 Apr., 1933
BANK OF GUAM			
8091	Lt. J. M. Speissegger, SC	Comptroller and Cashier Bank of Guam; Treasurer of Guam.	6 Aug., 1933
8126	Lt. E. W. Hawkes, SC	Asst. Comptroller and Cashier Bank of Guam	8 Nov., 1933
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
276	Capt. Geo. A. Alexander	Director of Education.	21 Jun., 1933
8262	Comdr. H. Dumstrey, ChC	Head of Department of Education.	5 Dec., 1932
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES			
8987	Chief Gun. R. Semple	Chief of Industries.	12 Apr., 1933
POLICE DEPARTMENT			
11715	First Lt. C. F. Cresswell	Chief of Police.	12 Apr., 1933

Baseball

Continued from page 99

The game was one of the best seen at Bradley Field in a long time, with excellent pitching, good fielding and no bone head plays.

Now we may look for the Gold Star boys to come back from their cruise determined to avenge themselves—and that means some more interesting games.

Invading Filipino Champion Makes Good First Appearance In Guam

On Monday, 9 July, 1934, the Guam Athletic Association's stadium at Anigua was filled to capacity, to witness an excellent boxing program consisting of a curtain raiser of 3 rounds, 3 preliminary of 4 round bouts, a special service bout of 4 rounds, a semi-final event of 6 rounds, and a fine 10 round main bout between Artemio the Chauffeur, former featherweight champion of Guam, and Cavite's bantam and featherweight champion, Joe Grande, who won the decision.

Intoxicating Liquors

Executive Order No. 126 was recently issued, comprehensively covering the importation, manufacture and dispensing of intoxicating liquors in Guam. The matter seems to have been very well covered, and it is not believed that any question will arise on the subject that is not conclusively answered in the order.

Station Ships Depart

The U. S. S. Penguin sailed from Apra Harbor on the morning of 2 July, towing the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes, bound for Cavite Navy Yard where both vessels are to undergo overhaul. The ships arrived safely in Philippine waters after an uneventful trip.

In addition to the regular ships' officers, Lieut. Comdr. (MC) J. I. Yohannan sailed on board the U. S. S. Penguin with Lieut. M. W. Pemberton, commanding officer, and Lieut. H. D. Goldy, commanding the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes, was accompanied by Chief Machinist Anthony Iannucci.

Hospital Street Lighting

The Naval Hospital in Agana is experimenting with a new type of street lighting unit - a modification of the so-called "Baguio Light", which is used exclusively in the famous health resort of Baguio, P. I. This type of light is particularly adaptable for the street lighting in and about the hospital reservation.

The lamp proper, on a concrete base, stands only four feet from the ground, thereby preventing the light from reflecting into the wards. Lights mounted on standard lamp posts have been found wanting just because of this objection.

If the modified Baguio Light proves a success, more will be manufactured and installed on the

THE MAIN EVENT

Except for the first round, which was even, Grande edge Artemio in all the remaining rounds. In the seventh round he floored Artemio with successive wallops, and in the tenth he had Artemio under an avalanche of punches which was checked off by the sound of the gong.

Artemio, in spite of his defeat, was praised by the fans for his unique bravery. He weathered Grande's constant and furious whipping to the last gong. His countenance showed his determination to go on gamely to the end, whatever the outcome might be. Grande scaled at 125 lb., Artemio at 124 lbs.

The result of the other bouts, which were also brimming with action were as follows:-

Max Baer won from Carnera 2nd, 3 rounds.

Gene Guzman defeated Johnny Roberto, 4 rounds.

Kid Lonat defeated Young Tommy, 4 rounds.

Kid Chocolate won from Stormy Nauta, 4 rounds.

Sailor Riddle versus Private Dennis, no decision.

Hammer Hong-yee defeated the Agat Terror, 6 rounds.

hospital reservation. Credit is due the hospital's mechanical force for the designing and construction of the entire unit.

New Enterprise in Agana

A new Beauty Shop was opened by Miss Margaret Johnston on July 2d, in the remodeled and refinished, "Scorpion's Club" house just west of the Officers' Club. Miss Johnston returned recently from Manila, where she pursued courses of study in the Aguinaldo Institute and in the American School of Beauty Culture, from which school she graduated. She also obtained practical experience in the Real Art Beauty Shop on Dewey Boulevard, near the Army and Navy Club.

At the present time only finger waving, shampooing, manicuring and massages can be given due to limited facilities, but a complete line of equipment is expected on the "Stanley Dollar". When this is received and installed, permanent waving will be done in addition to the other services customarily obtainable in a modern up-to-date beauty shop.

The Recorder extends best wishes for the success of the new enterprise in Guam.

Guam is on the "Up and Up". It was observed last week that a school for automobile mechanics is being conducted at Limtiaco's Garage under the supervision of Shop Foreman "Joe" DeLeon. More power to "Joe" and his pupils.

Next month's issue will contain many new features, including Enlisted Social Notes; the first of a series of Interviews; a column by the navy's famous dumb one; and a want ad column - 10¢ a line - send your ad to the Recorder office now.

Orders and Notices

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 125 - 11 July 1934

ASPIDIOTUS DESTRUCTOR

1. Information has been received that the coconut scale (aspidiotus destructor) is prevalent on nearby islands. Many will remember the damage done by this pest in Guam in 1925 and the difficulty experienced in eradicating it.

2. To prevent a reintroduction of this scale into Guam, all citizens are enjoined to cooperate with Government officials in the rigid enforcement of Section IX, "O. and R. in Guam".

3. Citizens are further requested to carefully inspect all coconut trees in an effort to detect the presence of this scale, and if noted to immediately report to the Head of the Executive Department.

NAVAL STATION ORDER

No. 335 - 11 July 1934

PERSONAL RADIO MESSAGES

1. The Communication Instructions, par. 792 provides that the privilege of sending Class "E" (personal messages) be restricted to naval personnel and members of other government departments, and that this privilege does not extend to the families and dependents of naval personnel or to other civilians. It is further provided by current instructions that the signature to such messages shall indicate that the originator is authorized to send such messages.

2. It is directed that in all cases the intent of paragraph one of this order be strictly complied with.

3. Messages of an emergency nature may be referred to the Communication Service in the Commandant's Office for release and transmission.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT BULLETINS

No. 13 - August, 1934

The Nanyo Boyeki Kabushiki Kaisha has guaranteed a price, from this date to 31 August, 1934, which permits their local representative to pay cash prices as listed below for copra, in the various districts of the island, until that date.

All copra must be in good condition, made from ripe nuts, and thoroughly dried.

Point of Delivery	Price per 100 Lbs.	Naval Government Charge for Delivery to Piti per 100 Lbs.
Merizo and Umatac Docks	\$ 0.55	--- \$ 0.08
Hilaan	.55	--- .08
Yoña	.56	--- .07
Inarajan	.55	--- .08
Dededo	.56	--- .07
Yigo	.56	--- .07
Agaña and Sinajaña	.68	--- .05
Sumay	.58	--- .05
Agat	.57	--- .06
Piti Warehouse	.73	---

PRICES IN CASH AND GOOD UNTIL 31 AUGUST, 1934

Attention is invited to the amounts charged in the last column for transportation from the various places to the Piti Warehouse; and it is earnestly urged upon all copra sellers that, so far as possible, they deliver their copra at Piti in order to take advantage of the higher price to be had there.

No. 14 - 1 August, 1934

Real Estate Taxes

The Governor hereby extends the time for payment of Real Estate taxes to 1 September 1934 after which date the penalty for delinquency will be applied. This extension is authorized in consideration of the financial condition of the natives of Guam and in appreciation of the gratifying response of the tax payers during the past few days.

EXACT PRINTING

ORDERS FILLED ON VERY SHORT NOTICE

It is unnecessary for us to talk at length about our printing plant and the satisfactory manner in which we execute our work; as a matter of fact for twelve years we have been termed "The Home of Everything that's Good in Printing."

THE GUAM PRESS

AGAÑA, GUAM

VITAL STATISTICS

From 18 June to 23 July 1934

	Male	Female	Total
Births	33	51	84
Deaths	15	17	32*
Increase Population	18	34	52
Total Population to 23 July 1934			20,111
Marriages June and July 1934			13

MARRIAGES

Agaña

Jose D. Perez—Rosa G. Taitano.
 Gregorio B. Santos—Maria P. Perez.
 Manuel B. Flores—Maria C. Leon Guerrero.
 Vicente R. Concepcion—Maria P. Mafnas.
 Ignacio L. Rosario—Pilar O. Borja.
 Jesus G. Finona—Ignacia T. Finona.
 Francisco Q. Santos—Pilar S. M. Aflague.
 Jose S. A. Quidachay—Magdalena G. San Nicolas.
 Jesus C. Cruz—Rosalia B. Santos.
 Jesus D. Angoco—Magdalena C. Fejerang.
 Paterno M. Cruz—Concepcion L. G. Peredo.

Inarajan

Ramon M. Chargualaf—Ursula N. Meno.

Sumay

Felix T. Dydasco—Maria C. Cruz.

BIRTHS

Agaña

Enrique and Rosa M. Cruz, a daughter Carmen.
 Juan and Tomasa M. Elatico, a daughter Crisencia.
 Manuel and Dolores P. Cruz, a daughter Carmen.
 Pedro and Isabel G. Lujan, (twin) daughters Julia Maria and Jovita Felomena.
 Juan and Maria P. San Nicolas, a son Juan.
 Juan and Remedios L. G. Perez, a son Gregorio Roberto.
 Mariano and Maria M. Salas, a son Pedro.
 Jesus and Gertrudes Q. Borja, a son Juan.
 Joaquin and Maria T. Diaz, a daughter Maria.
 Jose and Manuela C. Baza, a daughter Gloria.
 Agustin and Maria C. Chargualaf, a daughter Maria.
 Jose and Carmen C. Cruz, a daughter Eluiza.
 Felix and Antonia B. Calvo, a son Juan.
 Julian and Rita T. Flores, a son Alfredo.
 Jose and Ana D. Cepeda, a daughter Josefa.
 Antonio and Josefa T. Artero, a daughter Maria Dolores.
 Manuel and Maria R. Borja, a daughter Antonia.
 Francisco and Magdalena D. Santos, a daughter Maria.
 Vicente and Rosa L. G. Flores, a son Pedro.
 Jesus and Dolores A. Manalisay, a son Antonio.
 Jesus and Rosa M. Taitano, a daughter Maria.
 Jesus and Margarita D. Perez, a son Juan.

Joaquin and Ana S. Shimizu, a son Anthony.
 Jesus and Filomena C. Cruz, a son Joaquin.
 Jesus and Soledad L. Crisostomo, a son Galo.
 Liberato and Felicidad S. Taitano, a son Jose.
 Jesus and Luisa B. Reyes, a daughter Priscilla.
 Vicente and Ana F. Manglona, a daughter Lucia.
 Antonio and Cristina A. Manibusan, a son Jose.
 Fred and Alice M. Klingenhagen, a daughter Patricia Anne.

Joaquin and Potenciana C. Cruz, a son Enrique.
 Juan and Rosa S. A. Ojeda, a daughter Teresita.
 Jesus and Ana T. Tenorio, a daughter Herminia.
 Gregorio and Josefina G. Muña, a son George.
 Jose and Dolores C. Lujan, a daughter Carmen Enriqueta.

Luis and Remedios C. Castro, a son Jose.
 James and Gregoria A. Hudson, a daughter Opel May.

Tomas and Dolores G. Benavente, a son Jose.
 Mariano and Antonia P. Mendiola, a son Vicente.
 Jose and Magdalena L. G. Mendiola, a daughter Vicenta.
 Manuel and Maria A. Ulloa, a daughter Beulah Low.
 Jose and Vicenta M. Roberto, a son Jose.
 Felix and Ignacia T. Jesus, a daughter Concepcion.
 Juan and Felicita C. Peredo, a daughter Carmen.

Agat

Venancio and Ignacia S. Babauto, a son Tomas.
 Antonio and Maria T. Carbullido, a son Antonio Pastor.

Asan

Juan and Maria M. San Nicolas, a daughter Teresita.
 Enrique and Catalina S. Quitugua, a daughter Vigilia.

Barrigada

Manuel and Rosa M. Hernandez, a daughter Maria.
 Enrique and Monica I. Muñoz, a daughter Maria Magdalena.

Inarajan

Ramon and Carmen K. Paulino, a daughter Felomena.
 Enrique and Ana N. Delgado, a son Vicente.

Merizo

Pedro and Natividad T. Meno, a daughter Maria.
 Juan and Martina C. Cruz, a daughter Felicita.
 Enrique and Rita F. Naputi, a daughter Carmen.

Mungmung

Jesus and Maria F. Crisostomo, a daughter Vicenta.
 Juan and Tomasa S. San Miguel, a daughter Catalina.

Ñalao

Jose and Catalina C. Aguon, a son Jesus.

Piti

Juan and Dolores M. Tajalle, a daughter Antonia.
 Vicente and Beatrice N. Dueñas, a son Antonio.
 Jose and Concepcion I. Fejeran, a daughter Conchita.
 Vicente and Antonia Q. Taimanglo, a daughter Dorothea.
 Gabriel and Dolores Q. Salas, a son Pedro.
 Vicente and Martina S. Limtiaco, a son Antonio.
 Jose and Ana Q. Alig, a daughter, Maria Isabel.

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**American, Manila, and
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Ice Cold Beer

Pint 10 cents

Quart 18 cents

Prices Good For Three Weeks Only.

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

Sumay (Births Continued)

Jose and Engracia C. Quintanilla, a daughter Lourdes.

Antonio and Antonia M. Perez, a son Federico.

Joaquin and Soledad T. Alcantara, a daughter Teresa.

Juan and Rita T. Guzman, a son Juan.

Jesus and Encarnacion A. Cruz, a son Jose.

Juan and Maria R. Cruz, a daughter Julia.

Umatac

Miguel and Teresa A. Quinata, a daughter Maria.

Ignacio and Carlota Q. Cruz, a son Pedro.

Vicente and Joaquin Q. Aguon, a son Vicente.

Simon and Ana A. Aguon, a daughter Martina.

DEATHS**Agaña**

Vicente C. Petros	18 yrs.	
Juan C. Cruz	17 yrs.	
Rosa A. Aflague	75 yrs.	
Vicente P. Martinez	30 yrs.	
Carmen A. Cruz	36 yrs.	
Gregorio S.N. Herrero	1 yr.	2 mos.
Rita M. Castro	39 yrs.	
Ramon C. Guerrero	8 yrs.	
Maria I. Gumataotao	28 yrs.	
Juan D. Perez	Still Born	
Pedro T. Fejeran	11 mos.	
Ana T. Tuncap	5 mos.	
Oliva R. Balajadia	9 mos.	

Agat

Tomas T. San Nicolas 1 yr.

Dededo

Rosa S. Atao 46 yrs.

Inarajan

Florencia C. Chargualaf 11 mos.

Merizo

Jesus T. Champaco 3 mos. 17 days

Piti*

Rufina S. Aguon	38 yrs.	
Maria K. Rios	1 yr.	5 mos.
Maria A. Cruz	60 yrs.	
Juan P. Delgado	53 yrs.	
Angelina N. Dueñas	1 yr.	3 mos. 18 days
Rosa I. Laguaña	50 yrs.	
Maria Q. Quitugua	95 yrs.	
Manuel I. Fejeran	1 yr.	3 mos.
Margarita F. Quenga	1 yr.	5 mos. 11 days
Maria I. Q. Alig		3 days

Sinengsong

Teresa F. Finofia 24 yrs.
Juan B. Babauta 9 yrs.

Talofofo

Pedro M. Naputi 5 yrs.
Jose M. Tenorio 3 yrs.

Tepungan

Jesus D. Quenga 21 yrs. 6 mos.

*Some of the deaths in Piti occurred in previous months but through inadvertence were not reported promptly.

Shipping Notes

PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
GOLD STAR	South	15 Aug. Yokohama	21 Aug.		
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	4 Aug. San Francisco	29 Aug.	1 Sept.	8 Sept. Manila
R. L. BARNES	East	*23 Aug. Cavite	*3 Sept.		
PENGUIN	East	*23 Aug. Cavite	*3 Sept.		
HENDERSON	West	10 Aug. San Francisco	4 Sept.	5 Sept.	11 Sept. Manila
U.S.A.T. MEIGS	West	*8 Sept. San Francisco	*30 Sept.		
HENDERSON	East	8 Oct. Manila	14 Oct.	15 Oct.	4 Nov. San Francisco
CHAUMONT	West	*5 Nov. San Francisco	*24 Nov.	*25 Nov.	*30 Nov. Manila

*Approximate.

Arrived

Chomei Maru—Japanese Schooner, Z. Yamaguchi, Master, on 8 July, from Saipan, M. I., with 140 tons of freight, 9 bags of mail, and 51 passengers for Guam.

U. S. S. Chaumont—Captain W. F. Jacobs, U. S. Navy, commanding, on 16 July, from Manila, P. I., with 125 cubic tons of freight, 61 bags of mail, and 5 passengers for Guam.

Mariana Maru—Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 19 July, from Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 139 tons of freight, 1 bag of mail, and 15 passengers for Guam.

Departed

U. S. S. Gold Star—Commander William C. Faus, U. S. Navy, commanding, on 14 July, for Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail, and 55 passengers from Guam.

Chomei Maru—Japanese Schooner, Z. Yamaguchi, Master, on 16 July, for Saipan via Rota, with 2 bags of mail, and 32 passengers from Guam.

U. S. S. Chaumont—Captain W. F. Jacobs, U. S. Navy, commanding, on 17 July, for San Francisco, California, via Honolulu, T. H., with 38 bags of mail, and 47 passengers from Guam.

U.S.S.R.L. Barnes—Lieut. H. D. Goldy, U. S. N., commanding, on 2 July for Cavite, P. I., in tow of the U. S. S. Penguin, for navy yard overhaul.

U. S. S. Penguin—Lieut. M. W. Pemberton, U. S. N., commanding, on 2 July, for Cavite, P. I., with the U.S.S. R. L. Barnes in tow, for navy yard overhaul.

Mariana Maru—Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 25 July, for Saipan, M. I., with 1 bag of mail, and 8 passengers from Guam.

Passenger Arrivals and Departures

CHOMEI MARU passengers from Saipan, M. I., for Guam were:

Maria T. Ada,
 Jose T. Ada,
 Lydia T. Ada,
 Delia T. Ada,
 Elvira T. Ada,
 Luise M. Ada,
 Ana C. Blas,
 Ismael T. Calvo,
 Concepcion M. Camacho,
 Joaquina M. Cepeda,
 Pedro L. Cepeda,
 Jose P. DeLeon,
 Francisca T. DeLeon,
 Constanca C. Dunga,
 Felicita C. Dunga,
 Jose C. Dunga,
 Alejo C. Flores,
 Ana C. Flores,
 Felisberto C. Flores,
 Francisco B. Leon Guerrero,
 Lagrimas P. Leon Guerrero,
 Maria P. Leon Guerrero,
 Ignacio Q. Sanchez,
 Isabel C. Sanchez,
 Ana M. Reyes,
 Guadalupe M. Reyes,
 Jose M. Reyes,
 Maria L. G. Salas,
 Miguel L. G. Salas,
 Ana D. San Nicolas,
 Ambrosio T. Shimizu,
 Dolores S. N. Takano,
 Joaquin Camacho,
 Constanca Camacho,
 Felericco M. Lizama,
 Natividad S. N. Atao,
 Pedro S. N. Atao,
 Carmen S. N. Atao,
 Isabel S. N. Atao,
 Jose P. Wilson,
 Maria S. N. Wilson,

Luise P. Wilson,
 Gertrudes de la Concepcion,
 T. Shinohara,
 S. Sudo,
 Tokichi Nakamura,
 Hiroko Nakamura,
 Matsutaro Yamada,
 Haru Umehara,
 Chiyoko Utagawa, and
 Haru Wada.

U. S. S. CHAUMONT passengers from Manila, P. I.,
 for Guam were:

Mr. Francisco C. Torres, wife and son,
 Miss Maria B. Untalan, and
 1 enlisted Marine.

U. S. S. GOLD STAR passengers for Manila, P. I.,
 from Guam were:

Mrs. Lillian D. Alexander,
 Miss Lauramae Alexander,
 Miss Lois Alexander,
 Mr. Daniel C. Daggett and wife,
 Lieutenant Frank Schlapp, U. S. Navy, wife and
 daughter,
 Lieutenant John M. Speissegger, S. C., U. S.
 Navy, wife and 2 daughters,
 Miss Celia Krogh, Nurse, U. S. Navy,
 Mrs. William C. Faus and 2 sons,
 Mrs. Andrew J. McMullen,
 Mrs. Frank A. Saunders,
 Mrs. Alan F. Winslow and son,
 Mrs. Harry D. Goldy and 2 sons,
 Mrs. William I. Leahy and son,
 Mrs. Cecil Faine,
 Mrs. John L. Enyart and son,
 Mrs. Henry A. Oswald
 Padre Gil de Legaria,
 Brother Jose de Goni,
 Mr. D. L. Stuart,
 Mr. Vicente B. Martinez and daughter,
 Mr. Jose de la Cruz,
 Mrs. Wesley O. Probst and sons,
 Mrs. Philip W. Ivester,
 Mr. Ricardo E. Salas,
 Mr. Francisco L. Garrido,
 4 enlisted Navy, and
 10 members of the Guam Militia.

CHOMEI MARU passengers for Saipan, M. I., from
 Guam were:

Jose Concepcion,
 Manuel Bermudes,
 Consolacion D. L. Guerrero,
 Rita Bermudes,

Dolores C. Agulto,
 Magdalena Agulto.
 Tomas Agulto,
 Ana Ylano,
 Dolores Ylano,
 Maria Ylano,
 Maria S. N. Ylano,
 Maria de los Santos,
 Faustino de los Santos,
 Maria Palacios,
 Rosa Palacios,
 Emiliana F. Perez,
 Juan F. Perez,
 Tomasa A. Perez,
 John A. Perez,
 Antonio de Tobes,
 Rosa Q. Blanco,
 Antonia Quitano,
 Manuel Bermudes,
 Maria C. Concepcion,
 Cristina C. Concepcion,
 Vicente M. Evangelista,
 Tokichi Nakamura,
 Hiroko Nakamura,
 Matsutaru Yamada,
 Haru Umehara,
 Chiyoko Utagawa, and
 Haru Wada.

U. S. S. CHAUMONT passengers for San Francisco,
 California and Honolulu, T. H., from Guam were:

Lieutenant Commander Ion Pursell, U. S. Navy,
 Lieutenant Frederick J. Nelson, U. S. Navy,
 wife and son,
 Lieutenant (jg) Clifford D. Hamrick, M. C.,
 U. S. Navy, wife and infant,
 Lieutenant (jg) Edward T. Knowles, M.C., U.S.
 Navy,
 Pharmacist Harry N. Trotter, U. S. Navy and
 wife,
 First Lieutenant James G. Hopper, U. S. Marine
 Corps and wife,
 Mrs. J. E. Cole and son,
 Mrs. F. S. Storm and daughter,
 Mrs. R. A. Richter,
 Mrs. D. A. Harris, daughter and 3 sons,
 Dr. Bruce K. Defiebre, wife and son,
 Mrs. Raymond G. Beach, daughter and 2 sons,
 Mrs. Leroy A. Lankford,
 Mrs. Alice P. Logan,
 Mr. William Faus,
 Mr. George J. Franquez,
 12 enlisted Navy, and
 2 enlisted Marines.

MARIANA MARU passengers from Saipan, M. I., for Guam were:

Eduardo E. Perez,
Matilde M. Cabrera,
Herman M. Cabrera,
August P. Cabrera,
Celia P. Cabrera,
Rosa Sablan,
David de los Reyes,
Francisco M. Leon Guerrero,
Rosa C. Tudela,
Jose Tudela,
Basilisa Tudela,
Maria M. Babauta,
Alberto Babauta,
Jesus Babauta, and
Jose S. N. Cabrera.

MARIANA MARU passengers for Saipan, M.I., from Guam were:

Jose G. Iglesias,
Ana L. G. Iglesias,
Carmen L. G. Iglesias,
Juan L. G. Iglesias,
Barbara L. G. Iglesias,
Paciano G. Gumataotao,
Joaquin Camacho, and
Constancia Camacho.

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COMMERCE

IMPORTS JULY 1934

Merchandise	Quantity	Value
Rice	1,490 sks.	\$4,024.95
Flour	600 sks.	610.88
Hard bread	407 cs.	1,098.01
Milk	185 cs.	592.85
Beer	995 cs.	2,527.50
Soda water	75 cs.	125.54
Intoxicating liquors	55 cs.	547.70
Hats	6 cs.	241.98
Cotton thread	639 dozs.	199.95
Soap	159 cs.	399.49
Bicycles	24 only	168.88
Toilet articles	4 cs.	253.61
Shoes	194 prs.	126.00
Cotton cloth	316 pcs. and 5,579½ yds.	2,121.72
Miscellaneous		2,648.57
	Total	\$14,687.63

EXPORTS JULY 1934

Merchandise	Quantity	Value
Dried copra	319,250 lbs.	\$ 2,289.85
Alligator pears	7,675 lbs.	377.75
Charcoal	60 sks.	250.00
Kapok	77 sks.	64.20
Empty drums, steel	40 only	10.00
	Total	\$2,991.80

Those who live upon their income must necessarily be careful; those who live upon the income of others must be clever; and those who live upon their debts, must be both.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS — July 1934

Average direction of wind		S-E
Max. wind movement—24 hrs.	23rd.	189 Miles
Min. wind movement—24 hrs.	29th.	81 "
Max. velocity for—1 hr.	8th.	19.00 "
Average velocity for—31 days		5.36 "
Max. barometer 10:00 p. m.	12th.	29.89 In.
Min. barometer 5:00 p. m.	2nd.	29.58 "
Max. rainfall for — 24 hrs.	31st.	2.58 "
Total rainfall for the month		11.71 "
Number of days with rainfall		23
Highest temperature	27th.	93.5 Deg.
Lowest temperature	16th.	73.0 "
Average temperature (noon reading)		86.09 "
Seismograph records		4
Quakes perceived		1

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

July 8th.	9:04:08 P. M.	Direction	N-S
" 19th.	11:32:59 A. M.	"	N-S
" 29th.	3:42:04 P. M.	"	E-W "P"
" 30th.	6:27:09 A. M.	"	E-W

"P" denotes perceived

Inarajan Weather Report—June 1934

Average direction of wind	ESE
Average velocity	4.10 Miles
Total rainfall for the month	4.20 In.
Maximum rainfall for 24 hours	.90 "
Number of days with rainfall	11
Highest temperature 7th. & 8th.	102 Deg.
Lowest temperature 11th. & 18th.	72 "
Average temperature	90 "

JULY 1934

Average direction of wind	E-SE
Average wind velocity	4.07 Miles
Total rainfall for the month	6.30 In.
Maximum rainfall for 24 hours	1.12 "
Number of days with rainfall	12
Highest temperature 27th. & 28th.	98 Deg.
Lowest temperature 16th., 17th., 19th. & 26th.	92 "
Average temperature (noon reading)	93 "

Fr. B. de Casada



CHARLESTON LODGE No. 44

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Stated Communication
Second Monday of the Month.



MID-PACIFIC POST No. 1, GUAM

REGULAR MEETINGS

2nd. and 4th. Thursdays
of each month



AGANA LODGE No. 1281

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

MEETS FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY

YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE OF GUAM

Meets first Saturday of every month
8:00 P. M.

General Meetings third Saturday of September
and March

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

GUAM MILITIA CLUB

Meets first Sunday every month — 7:30 P. M.
General Meetings first Sunday of
June and December.

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 A.M.
Preaching in English	10:30 A.M.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 P.M.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 P.M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday	8:00 P.M.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these
services.

STATION CHURCH SERVICES

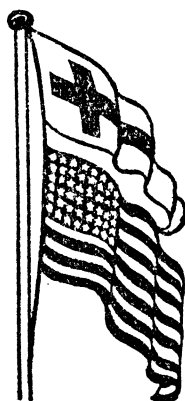
Did you ever seriously ask yourself what Christianity is worth to you — to you personally, whether you have openly numbered yourself among its followers or not? What is it worth to have been born in a land of freedom, with schools, hospitals, charitable organizations — to be trained in a home where honor,

integrity, and a stainless name are above purchase? What have the teachings, restraints, and sanctions of Christianity been worth in the formation of character, in ideals of life, in the hopes that reach beyond earth's boundary?

If Christianity has wrought such influence, it is worth supporting.

Go to Church on Sunday.

Sumay.	Recreation Hall.	11:00 A. M.
Agaña.	Dorn Hall.	7:30 P. M.



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